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FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE PRESS CONFERENCE

Hits Remarks by FRG's Kohl

LD101830 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1814 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov (TASS) -- Answering a question about relations between the USSR and the FRG, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stated today at a press conference: Fair relations have formed between us and the FRG in the sphere of economic cooperation and political contacts, including at a fairly high level. But recently certain remarks of an insulting nature were made by the federal chancellor with regard to the Soviet leadership, which have angered us to the depths of our souls. These remarks have been condemned also by public opinion in the FRG itself. As far as the people of the FRG, business circles and corresponding parties and organizations are concerned, we are in favor of normal mutually advantageous relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, the minister stressed.

Relations With Israel

LD101833 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- There have been no change in the Soviet Union's relations with Israel, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told a news conference here today in reply to questions from attending newsmen.

"Our approach, our position of principle towards that country," he said, "remain unchanged. When Israel liberates all seized Arab territories, then it will be possible to talk about restoring diplomatic relations and developing bilateral ties."

Eduard Shevardnadze described Israel's joining the U.S. "Star Wars" program as a development which is more than alarming.

Asked about a visit by Washington's emissary Robert McFarlane to Iran, he said the U.S. Administration should explain McFarlane's mission. "When this kind of activity is conducted almost clandestinely, this is suspicious," he said.

Chemical Weapons Ban

LD101807 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- "The year 1987 may become a decisive one for the conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons", Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, stated at a press conference today in answer to a question asked by a TASS correspondent.

"We can really expect to reach accord on this issue. But very much depends on what the U.S. stand will be".

"As far as inspection at request is concerned, the Soviet Union is ready to adopt as the basis for that the proposal introduced by Britain at the Geneva conference".

GERASIMOV BRIEFS PRESS ON GENEVA TALKS 14 NOV

LD141816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1716 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] In Moscow today a briefing was given for Soviet and foreign journalists on current questions of international policy, by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He said, among other things: [Begin Gerasimov recording] A few words about the outcome of the sixth round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear space weapons: We had Reykjavik fresh on our minds; after Reykjavik there was Vienna; after Vienna there was Geneva. The United States is transforming the construction of a nuclear-free world into the construction of a Tower of Babel. The tower never materialized because sides are speaking not only different languages, but about different things. After the Reykjavik summit the sides reached different conclusions as to what had been said and decided there. The sides differed also as to what had been discussed at Vienna, at the meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state.

Now problems have arisen about reaching conclusions on what happened at the Geneva round. U.S. officials are accusing the Soviet diplomats of not acting as they should have to build on the process achieved in Reykjavik. It is quite the other way round: It is the United States that did not act as it should have done to build on Reykjavik. The Americans are now just asking us to go downhill instead of ascending toward the heights. It is the United States that went back on its word and gave up the President's agreement to nuclear disarmament in 10 years. It is the U.S. diplomats who returned again to the figures and formulas that had apparently been overcome at Reykjavik by a bold decision to implement the rapid liquidation of nuclear weapons, bypassing the quagmire of arithmetic of levels and sublevels and other technical details, which are often used to drag out the whole problem of nuclear disarmament.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the proposals we made at the Geneva talks -- this was on 7 November -- are in complete accord with the results of Reykjavik, the Soviet position, and the concerted mutually-acceptable agreements and decisions achieved in the Icelandic capital. The package of measures proposed by the Soviet delegation -- which represents a balance of interests of the two sides, a balance of compromise -- gave grounds for expecting reciprocal constructive steps from the United States. No such steps followed, unfortunately. The U.S. side at the talks did everything it could to cancel out the results of Reykjavik.

As far as the U.S. position -- their actual position -- is concerned: the nuclear blasts in Nevada are a sufficiently loud indication of it, and the roar of the turbines of the 131st U.S. strategic bomber force, to be fitted with cruise missiles, is also an indication of it. The fitting of these bombers with cruise missiles signifies the United States' withdrawal outside the limits set by the SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments. The United States decided on its own to cross the Rubicon of limitations, and the decision about the 131st bomber throws down a bellicose challenge to the world. Strictly speaking, the bombers are not what counts here. The increase in the U.S. strike bomber fleet will be under one percent. Of course, specialists point out that the bomber will not yield any significant strategic gain. From the military point of view, additional worries are involved, and, economically, there are additional costs. But the political price is great. This bomber shows louder than any words where America wants to go. [end recording]

Condemns Seizure of Assets

AU141708 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 14 (AFP) -- The seizure of IZVESTIYA Washington correspondent Leonid Koriavin's typewriter by a lawyer for a man who won a libel case against the Soviet Government newspaper was a "gross" and "scandalous" act, a Soviet official said here Friday.

The U.S. authorities had "confiscated the tools of his trade" and did not "allow him a chance to contact his embassy", contrary to consular agreement between the two countries, foreign ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said at a press conference here.

A Los Angeles court had granted 413,000 dollars in damages to Raphael Gregorian, whom IZVESTIYA, in a 1984 article, accused of espionage.

He was subsequently expelled from the Soviet Union, where he had lived for 15 years selling medical equipment.

His lawyer, Gerald Kroll, who said the expulsion ruined Mr. Gregorian's career, on Thursday began seizing Soviet assets in the United States.

The first asset seized was the IZVESTIYA correspondent's Russian-print typewriter worth an estimated 500 dollars.

Mr. Kroll said he was ready to seize Soviet assets in Bank of America and Chase Manhattan Bank accounts, as well as more equipment in Mr. Koriavin's flat.

"We inventoried everything in the apartment that belongs to IZVESTIYA," he said. "There is a nice color TV and some office equipment worth a few thousand dollars. We will come back with a truck tomorrow and pick it up."

BOGACHEV ON 'SORRY RESULTS' OF GENEVA TALKS

LD141658 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev: Following the sixth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, U.S. Administration officials have made a number of statements touting the progress made in Geneva which, according to them, was made possible by the understandings reached at the latest soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

The head of the U.S. delegation to Geneva, Max Kampelman, characterized the latest round of the talks as the most fruitful of all the rounds held so far. President Reagan himself argued that the latest American proposals in Geneva reflected the understandings reached in Reykjavik.

However, it is clear from statements by the selfsame Washington officials that by "progress" at the sixth round of the Geneva talks they mean not the further approximation of the positions of the sides but the attempts of the American delegation unilaterally to revise the understandings reached in Reykjavik.

What Washington keeps praising is not the mutually acceptable solutions to a number of important problems reached in Reykjavik but the American proposals at the Geneva talks which actually cancel everything positive the sides achieved in Iceland.

The U.S. Administration still wants another channel for a race in space strike weapons to be opened. The United States refused in Geneva even to consider any proposals restricting the "Star Wars" program in one way or another. We want to increase the number of SDI tests and to advance the program, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in Washington.

Contrary to the statement of President Reagan in Reykjavik on U.S. readiness to abolish all strategic weapons over 10 years, the American side is now discussing at the Geneva talks only the removal of ballistic missiles, obviously hoping to preserve its four-fold superiority in strategic bombers, including those which carry cruise missiles.

The sides reached in Reykjavik the understanding that progress in every field of disarmament should be made as a package. The United States only refused to include in the "package of accords" its "Star Wars." President Reagan believed that the other items of the package had been agreed upon. Yet the American delegation to the Geneva talks groundlessly insisted that the question of medium-range nuclear missiles, on which the Soviet Union had made a concession to the U.S., should be tackled independently of the solution of the problem of strategic weapons as well. It was another substantial departure from the Reykjavik understandings.

They in the USA are arguing now over what President Reagan said in Reykjavik and what he meant to say but did not because of absentmindedness and coming up with stories about reservations, misunderstandings, etc. However, the sorry results of the sixth round of the talks on nuclear and space weapons show that the worst snag here is not "reservations."

It appears that, having come against the fierce resistance of the U.S. military-industrial complex, opposed to any accords with the USSR, the Washington administration has chosen to revise all the aspects of the understanding reached in Iceland and to retreat to the positions which the American side had held before the Reykjavik summit.

U.S. CARRIES OUT NUCLEAR TEST BLAST IN NEVADA

LD141649 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 14 TASS -- A new nuclear explosion has been conducted in the Nevada test-range in the USA today. Judging by the fact that the inhabitants of the city of Las Vegas lying at a comparatively large distance from the test-range were advised to seal up their windows, the exploded nuclear device was of a great yield.

In carrying on the programme for the nuclear weapons tests, the United States has again demonstrated its stubborn reluctance to heed the voice of reason and join in the moratorium on all nuclear blasts, which was unilaterally announced by the Soviet Union on August 5, 1985, and is observed by the USSR to this day.

Shabayev Criticism

LD141852 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 14 Nov 86

["Unsupportable Stand" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Seismographs recorded another American nuclear weapon test in Nevada, the 23rd in the 15 months since the Soviet Union had introduced its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Seismographs are impartial instruments which only record earth tremors. People are different: They will never look on impassively as irresponsible politicians subvert the foundations of world peace and security. The opinion of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of these people was reflected in a resolution of the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly on the immediate termination and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

The committee called upon all states to make every effort and to display political will immediately to draw up and conclude a comprehensive treaty to ban nuclear weapon tests and urged the United States to join the repeatedly extended Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions without waiting for the conclusion of the treaty. The delegations of 90 states voted for that draft resolution tabled by socialist countries and only three delegations, the USA, Britain and France, were against it.

Washington argues that the termination of nuclear tests calls for efficient control and at the same time is putting spokes into the wheels of the joint Soviet-American experiment called upon to demonstrate the dependability of a system of verification devised by scientists from the two countries. While American detection instruments were mounted near a Soviet nuclear test site way back in July and American scientists worked there, Soviet specialists were at first kept out of the USA and then granted visas but forbidden to travel to the areas where Soviet instruments were going to be mounted. So it is not verification that is Washington's headache but a pretext to continue nuclear tests.

They on the other side of the ocean keep harping on a U.S. "lag" in nuclear weapons, which should be closed through carrying on nuclear tests. But what "lag" are they talking about if the USA has carried out more nuclear weapon tests than all the nuclear powers put together, including the USSR? No, it is not to "catch up" with the Soviet Union that Washington is trying but to achieve military superiority and to secure U.S. dominance through strength in the world.

This position is absolutely unsupportable because it is at odds with the realities of our age and with the vital interests of the whole of mankind.

Kolesnichenko Comments

LD150328 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by Kolesnichenko, member of PRAVDA editorial board]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Among the most urgent problems of international politics, is one that I would call primordial and paramount: it is stopping all nuclear tests. For it is with nuclear tests, the nuclear blasts, that begins that chain which in the end leads to an increase in the arms race. Breaking this chain at its very beginning means halting the arms race, and it may even be possible to turn it back.

This is precisely the significance of the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests. Almost 3 months have gone by since we extended it for the fourth time up to January 1987. This bold, and let us say it openly, difficult step by the Soviet Union has evoked wide approval throughout the world, including from many statesmen. Well, let us recall the Delhi Six and their appeal for support for the Soviet moratorium. What is particularly important is that our unilateral moratorium is not just another appeal for peace but a specific action: new thinking embodied in a practical step. This is also how it has been perceived throughout the world.

But a moratorium cannot be endlessly unilateral; one cannot go for unilateral disarmament to the detriment of one's security, and so the Soviet leadership has more than once expressed the hope that the U.S. side would make a correct assessment of the silence on Soviet nuclear test ranges and follow the Soviet Union's example and adopt the stance of reason. These hopes, throughout the world, were bound in particular with the Reykjavik meeting where, among the main proposals put forward by the Soviet side, there was also the proposal on banning nuclear tests, and where, as is known, thanks to the Soviet Union's insistence and its constructive approach in the course of the meeting on Iceland's soil, an accord on starting full-scale negotiations on stopping nuclear tests was almost reached. However, as soon as 16 October -- that is, literally 3 days after the end of the close of the meeting at Reykjavik -- the nuclear test range in the state of Nevada began to speak again. And now another powerful test has been carried out, the 23d since the introduction of the Soviet moratorium.

The Washington revision of Reykjavik and the attempts to reconsider the basic aspects of the mutual understandings reached there manifest themselves, first of all, in my opinion, in the continuation of nuclear tests. I think that this is not by chance: Washington is geared toward continuing the arms race, not iliminating it. We, of course, do not want this; we do not want the arms race like all peoples do not want it. But I, for example, understand those Soviet people who send letters to newspapers and to television stations expressing their anxiety over the fact that the Soviet Union is continuing its unilateral moratorium while the United States carries out more and more nuclear tests. We will never forgo the security of our state and our people. So one cannot delay; for the time being there is still time left. While the Soviet moratorium is in force the United States can join it, be it today or tomorrow. This, after all, is required by common sense: One must not miss a historic chance.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD141623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by Sergey Pravdin, all-union radio international affairs commentor, with Sergey Losev, director general of TASS; Melor Sturua, IZVESTIYA international observer; Boris Levchenko, Moscow radio's Delhi correspondent; radio commentator Nadyezhda Ryasova; Igor Surguchev, international affairs journalist; and Vladimir Pasko, international affairs journalist]

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] Our mailbag contains numerous letters, the authors of which express support for the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and of the Soviet government, resolutely condemning the carrying out of nuclear tests by the United States, the Washington administration's attempts to attain military superiority over the USSR, its desire to distort the accords reached during the Soviet-American summit meeting, and to replace the Reykjavik package with a new one, the so-called Vienna package. [passage omitted]

Esteemed comrades, at our request, Sergey Andreyevich Losev, director general of TASS, will reply to your letters connected with various aspects of the USSR's campaign to ban nuclear arms and preserve peace on our planet. Our listeners ask, in particular, what characterizes the USSR's position at the latest, sixth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, which ended on 12 November?

[Losev] Our country proceeds from the fact that it must be guided at the Geneva talks by the Reykjavik package in its entirety by the principles on which an accord was reached during the last Soviet-American summit. Any other way is false and leads up a blind alley. During the meeting the capital of Iceland, and on the basis of the bold and forward-looking proposals made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU General Committee, the sides came to agree that all types of strategic offensive weapons belonging to the USSR and to the United States can and should be completely eliminated by 1996. An accord was also reached concerning complete elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and on a radical reduction of these missiles in Asia.

In exchange for these major soviet concessions the United States would have had to renounce attempts to attain military superiority with the aid of the Star Wars program; to pledge to observe strictly all the provisions of the ABM Treaty, which has no time-limit, and for at least the next 10 years, to refrain from using the right to abrogate this treaty. The USSR insisted on banning the tests of the space elements of the antimissile defense in space and proposed that mutually acceptable accords to reached to ban antisatellite weapons. However, the U.S. Administration refused to undertake these obligations and freeze th SDI program. The proposals the Soviet delegation submitted in Geneva on 7 November concerning the entire range of nucler and space arms are based on Reykjavik and provide an opportunity ao return the talks to a sound footing and to attain progress. It is now up to the American side.

The U.S. Administration is currently attempting to break up and dismember the package of Soviet proposals, to take from the negotiating table what is to their greatest convenience, ignoring what is not to its liking, to continue the Star Wars program, and at the same time, to compel the USSR to reduce its strategic arsenal.

However, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized, eliminating nuclear weapons as a means of deterring U.S. aggression, only to receive in exchange a threat from space is something that only political simpletons can agree to, and there are no such people within the Soviet leadership. All our proposals put forward in Reykjavik are objectively linked to the central, strategic arms systems. Our concessions are, likewise, a part of the package. If there is going to be no package, neither are there going to be concessions. One cannot wage a nuclear war in the nuclear era; it is impossible to win it. [passage omitted]

[Pravdin] International public opinion is increasingly convinced that following the Soviet-American summit the U.S. Administration is trying to revise Reykjavik's results at any price. How is one to explain this?

[Losev] Indeed, the U.S. Administration's climb-down [spolzaniye] from the positions reached in Reykjavik can now be seen with the naked eye. This conclusion is confirmed by the U.S. delegation's conduct at the Vienna meeting of the CSCE participant states and also at the Geneva talks. In Geneva, the U.S. delegation is hampering the implementation of the goal of a radical reduction of nuclear arms, contrary to the accords reached concerning the elimination, by the end of 1996, of all strategic offensive weapons. But in Reykjavik, President Reagan stated outright: If we agree that all nuclear weapons are to be eliminated by the end of a 10-year period, we can convey this accord to our delegations in Geneva so they can prepare a treaty. At the Geneva talks, with the aim of attaining unilateral military advantages, the U.S. delegation insists on the elimination of only ballistic missiles, which represent the chief element of the Soviet strategic deterrent forces.

After all, Washington would like to exclude strategic bombers, of which the United States possesses almost four times as many as the USSR, as well as long-range cruise missiles, from the range of arms subject to reductions. At the INF session, the Americans are unsuccessfully trying to pull the question of medium-range missiles out of the package. As for the Star Wars program, the U.S. side is striving to continue, unhampered, with the development and testing of space arms and to retain the right to abrogate the ABM Treaty, which bans the development and testing within the field of the ABM system. [passage omitted]

[Pravdin] At almost all Soviet-American meetings the U.S. Administration raises the question of regional conflicts. Many of our listeners ask: What, in reality, is the official Washington approach toward eliminating the hotbeds of tension in the world and what makes it differ from our country's approach?

[Losev] Of course you know that our country has put forward specific proposals to attain an equitable political settlement of the situation in nearly all regions of the world, whether in the region of the Pacific Ocean, Near East or the south of Africa. At the same time, the U.S. Administration, while paying lip service to the cause of eliminating hotbeds of tension, in reality, and under the cover of this talk, implements a policy of neoglobalism, striving to turn the world into its fiefdom and to impose the laws of the jungle on international relations, to suppress by force the peoples' desire for freedom and national independence.

The latest example of this is President Reagan's decision to annex, de facto, Micronesia, to turn Micronesia into a U.S. military and strategic bridgehead in the Western Pacific, posing a threat to the security of the entire Asian -- Pacific Ocean region. In essence, the current U.S. Administration is heading toward opening, in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region, a second front against the socialist community, toward turning this region into an arena of military and political confrontation.

After all, it is precisely under U.S. influence that the military triangle Washington - Tokyo - Seoul is beginning to take shape. In Central America, Reagan's administration, ignoring the Contadora group's view and the decisions of the International Court in The Hague, is continuing, through the Contras, the undeclared war to topple the legitimate Sandinist government of Nicaragua. Louder and louder appeals can be heard in the Washington corridors of power for open, armed intervention against Nicaragua, as through the bitter experience of the Vietnamese adventure did not exist. In the Near and Middle East, the United States, acting as one with its strategic ally, Israel, is striving to frustrate all opportunities for an equitable settlement of the explosive situation there. That is precisely why Washington and Tel Aviv are opposing in every way the convocation of an international conference on the Near East.

Or else, let us, for instance, take the U.S. attitude toward the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, this senseless war that has already been dragging on for 7 years and has cost Iran and Iraq almost 1 million killed and wounded. Officially, the U.S. Administration alleges that it is observing strict neutrality in its attitude to this fratricidal war and that it supports the speediest possible end to this war.

And in reality? It has become public knowledge recently that Robert McFarlane, the former national security adviser to the U.S. President, made a secret trip to Tehran on the instructions of the White House in mid-September this year. He flew to the capital of Iran with a forged Irish passport, a small volume of the Bible autographed by President Reagan and the gift of a cake in the shape of a large key with which the administration wanted symbolically to open up relations between Iran and America, broken following the overthrow of the Shah's regime. They say that the cake was eaten, still in the airport, by the Islamic revolution guards. What, however, is amazing here, is not this article of confectionary, but the essence of McFarlane's secret mission. It transpires that during the talks with the representatives of the Iran Foreign Ministry and with a high-ranking officer of the Iranian army, McFarlane promised to resume deliveries of U.S. military weapons and technical equipment to Iran. Moreover, according to the data of a Lebanese weekly, the United States has already delivered to Iran spare parts for aircraft, tanks and radar. One batch of spare parts was delivered on board four U.S. transport aircraft from a U.S. Air Force base in the Philippines and the main deliveries were carried out through Israel, with the personal approval of the U.S. President, of Poindexter, the President's national security adviser, and Casey, the CIA director.

Israel, THE WASHINGTON POST writes in connection with this, is interested in seeing the Iran - Iraq war continue, so that Iraq's hands are tied militarily, rendering it unable to participate actively in the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries. The United States is just as interested in fanning up this conflict, so as to strengthen its position in the region and create a pretext to expand its intereference in the Persian Gulf zone. It is no coincidence that McFarlane admitted that his mission was dictated by long-term strategic U.S. interests in the Near and Middle East.

This entire operation was surrounded by a veil of misinformation, hyprocisy and lies. At a time when U.S. Secretary of State Shultz assured the Arab League that the United States was not supporting Iran in its war against Iraq, the U.S. National Security Council was busy delivering arms to Iran. It is now becoming obvious, concludes the U.S. (Cox) Information Service that our government told lies not only to our enemies, but also to our allies, to the entire population of the country.

The U.S. Administration's assurances concerning its desire to settle regional conflicts -- what are they really worth? [passage omitted]

FURTHER COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO IRAN

Biryukov Criticizes NSC

LD171850 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 17 Nov 86

["Liars from U.S. National Security Council" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- TASS commentatory Vadim Biryukov writes:

Admiral Poindexter, trying to justify secret U.S. arms deliveries to Iran, said in an interview to the NBC television network that the administration is not seeking the overthrow of the Iranian Government, that it is only that the present policies of that state should be changed.

From the viewpoint of an official high in the U.S. National Security Council, the body, which as is known, implements actions of state terrorism -- such as masterminding the "undeclared war" against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, staging aggressions against Grenada and Libya -- the statement that Washington was not intending to overthrow the Iranian Government was, apparently, to sound reassuring, as almost a friendly pat on the shoulder: We have not overthrown anyone, see, so there is no need to raise a hullabaloo.

But if one proceeds from generally recognized standards of international relations, then the admission that they in the U.S. National Security Council believe they have a right to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states cannot but cause indignation.

Meanwhile what is involved here is not only a glaring act of interference in domestic affairs, but also obvious deception. In the spring of the current year, the U.S. press reported that some twenty Americans and Israelis were arrested on charges of attempting to secretly supply arms to Iran. The scope of a secret operation involving a contract of two billion dollars was quite shocking even then. But the White House feigned indignation and denied its involvement in the affair. It has now become apparent that that contract exists, that various types of arms are secretly delivered by the USA to Iran. What is particularly important is that this is done contrary to the publicly proclaimed neutrality of the Reagan administration in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The arms deliveries to Iran lead to the dragging out of the Iran-Iraq war, which is one of the decisive factors of the course of the United States and its ally, Israel. This course is advantageous for both the United States and Israel since it enables them to keep Persian Gulf countries in constant fear of military interference and to impose political and economic terms on them.

No matter what denials can be made by John Poindexter and his colleagues in the U.S. National Security Council, pressure and outright interference in the affairs of other states is a characteristic method of the Washington administration in the international arena.

Tsvetou: Move Shows 'Cunning'

LD171936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Nov 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] You are watching U.S. President Reagan making a public admission that his administration supplied arms to Iran, which is waging a war with Iraq. [Video shows Reagan at microphone] The President also cited the reasons motiviating him to conclude a secret deal: these were the desire to renew relations with Iran, to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war, put a stop to state terrorism and bring about the return of American hostages. However, the President's statement was immediately subjected to criticism by U.S. Democratic congressmen. Senator Patrick Leahy described the sale of arms to Iran as pernicious policy. The Senator accused the President of breaking the law, insofar as the President ordered the CIA to conceal the contacts with Iran from the Congress. O'Neill, the former speaker of the House of Representatives, pointed out that the President wanted to exchange the hostages for weapons from speculative reasons: in order to help his party gather a few more votes at the recent midterm elections.

It has come to light that the deliveries of arms to Iran were carried out with the assistance of Israel. Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, did not want to admit this directly. But his statement, that israel always tries to help the United States, leaves no doubt about the active role Israel played in the U.S.-Iranian deal.

Now a few words about what President Reagan himself actually said. He said that the arms were delivered in order to create an atmosphere in which it would prove possible to resume relations with Iran. The President was quite blunt here. However, the President did not want to resume relations with the present Iranian leadership at all, but with the pro-U.S. elements. John Poindexter, the President's national security aide, gave away Reagan's intentions: He said that the United States supplied military equipment to moderate elements in the country so that they might acquire greate influence and make use of it. President Reagan went on to assert that he aspired to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war. But this is what Martin, Pentagon correspondent of the CBS television network reports: In supplying Iran with antitank weapons and surface-to-air missiles, the administration at the same time gave the green light for the leading military industrial firms to conclude contracts with Iraq, so as not to allow an Iranian victory in the war. That is, to stoke up the Iran-Iraq war even more -- that is the goal that the U.S. President has really set himself.

In launching into trading in arms with Iran, the President thought to put an end to state terrorism -- that is how he explained his action, at any rate. But is it really possible to put an end to terrorism if the return of hostages was generously paid for with military supplies?

Senator Patrick Leahy described the President's actions as dilittante. I do not agree with him here. If one takes as one's point of departure that the President was caught unawares, then his actions were indeed not distinguished by professionalism. But if one is talking about the essence of those actions, then these are not dilettante, but rather show a refined cunning, since they have even further exacerbated the already explosive situation in the Near East.

Korionov Hits U.S. 'Deception'

PM171047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "How Can They Be Believed?"]

[Text] Official Washington is imploring the U.S. press, the U.S. allies, and the entire outside world: Do not stir up the subject of secret shipments of U.S. arms to Iran, at some point the administration "will tell everything," but "do not obstruct it" for the time being. It seems, however, that these subterfuges will hardly deceive anyone.

For a number of years now the present administration has been importunately holding itself to be a real "fighter against terrorism." The falsity of this stance was obvious to everyone. The ruling elite of the largest imperialist power which crucified defenseless, Grenada, organized wars by "contras" against Nicaragua and many other freedom-loving countries, and -- to put it briefly -- made state terrorism the foundation of its foreign policy, this elite is holding itself to be a force opposing terrorism!

Nonetheless, people in the White House stubbornly drew up lists proscribing countries which Washington arbitrarily proclaimed to be "terrorists." Iran was included on this list. The U.S. Administration entreated its allies not to have anything to do with that country.

Suddenly this structure of falsehoods collapsed. It became known that weapons made in the United States have been supplied to Iran for some 18 months. When this entire unseemly story came to light, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Poindexter imperturbably declared: "Deception is a legitimate means of foreign policy."

Of course, the use of deception in foreign policy is a typical feature of bourgeois diplomacy. But history also teaches us something else: This type of deception has been paid for by the people, and it has been paid for in blood. Let us recall just one example: Washington needed a pretext for the military invasion of Vietnam, and suddenly it resorted to deception -- the fabricated story of an "attack" by Vietnamese ships on U.S. ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. Everyone remembers this deception's cost in blood by the people of Vietnam and the United States.

But the present adminstration goes even further: It openly proclaims deception to be a "legitimate means" and elevates it to the status of some kind of "principle" of its foreign policy. Just imagine the blood and unprecedented calamities which may be the cost to the peoples of such a policy based on deception and perfidy.

The real image of this administration is revealed time and again for the whole world to see. It is natural that a legitimate question is being asked with increasing persistence everywhere: How is it possible to believe those who say one thing and do the exact opposite?

Arab Envoys 'Outraged'

LD180832 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

A meeting of ambassadors of 16 Arab League countries was held in Washington on Monday against the background of the growing scandal over U.S. secret arms shipments to Iran.

As follows from the statements made at the meeting the Arab states are outraged by Washington's unpardonable interference in the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

"In general opinion," said Clovis Maksoud, a spokesman for the Arab League, "the covert arms sales to Iran are a direct violation of assurances Wahington has given to the Arab countries."

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES U.S. ELECTIONS

LD152253 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

["Top Priority" program with Vladimir Pozner, Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's United States and Canada Studies Institute]

[Text] [Pozner] The subject today is, basically, the results of the mid-term elections in the United States.

Before we actually begin the discussion I would like to say that although there has been a lot of talk about the fact that the Democrats gained control of the Senate, and much has been said about that, I think we should keep in mind that the tradition, at least in this century, has been that basically a lame duck President even when he has had the Senate, has lost it at mid-term elections. So in that sense what happened is really not revolutionary or totally unexpected. But perhaps the framework within which it happened, the concrete conditions of the way it happened, perhaps there is there something worthy of exploration. At any rate, I'd like us to take a look at that and perhaps you, Dr Bogdanov, could begin?

[Bogdanov] First of all, the Americans themselves should make their own assessments and to make their own conclusions and I quite agree with you Vladimir, that in the American political life, in the American political tradition, that the loss of Senate, it's not something dramatic, it's not something unexpected; it's the usual, you know, American cycle, if you like, political cycle. By the way, I belong to Soviet researchers who believe in cycles in American politics. I don't know how is my friend Sergey, but we have discussed that with him many times and I believe that he also belongs [Plekhanov heard agreeing in the background] to the believers in the cycles in the American politics.

There are several points I would like at the same time to emphasize. You know, I was a little bit, you know, surprised how the President, such a popular president as President Reagan is, could risk his popularity [laughter], his whole political weight and if you like his political might, putting everything on those elections. You might remember, of course you remember, that this administration and the President himself were telling to the electorate: Look, that is a kind of referendum. Or you vote for my politics, or you vote against me [sentence as heard].

What is it, I still wonder. My question is, you know, did the administration expect those results, or they were so sure about their success that they could risk everything, you know? And so far I have no answer to that.

[Pozner] Well, let's take a look at that, incidentally. What do you think, Dr Plekhanov, do you think that when President Reagan was saying: vote for me for the last time by voting for the Republican candidate, did the Republicans really think that they were going to win, or was this kind of a last resort appeal? How do you see that?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think it was both. It was a last resort appeal because they were expecting that they would incur some losses in these elections, especially they were worried about their control of the Senate, but at the same time they thought that the weapon that they had, namely the personal popularity of President Reagan was a potent one. And I think they overestimated the depth of the popularity of the President. Those who have studied the public opinion polls over the last 6 years have noted that there was a regular, persistent gap between the personal popularity and the general level of approval of President Reagan and the disapproval of many of the specific policies that the Reagan administration was pursuing,

[Pozner] Tell me, both of you, are you aware of the fact that certain Soviet journalists who are well known in this country have assessed -- not all of them, but some -- have assessed the results of these elections as being disastrous to the President, as a kind of an expression on the part of the American people that we want no more, we want no part and parcel of the present policies? Would you agree with that kind of an assessment, or do you think it's an overstatement?

[Bogdanov] You know, I am a liberal . . .

[Pozner] You are?

[Bogdanov] I am a liberal and that means I respect any point of view. It doesn't mean I agree, but I respect and I believe that any Soviet journalist has a right to express his point of view.

[Pozner] Well no doubt about that, yes.

[Bogdanov] In that sense I am liberal. I am liberal in many other respects too. But I would very much object to that point of view, that that was a disaster for the President, you know.

[Pozner] You don't agree with it?

[Bogdanov] Well, I don't agree with that and I would say it's rather an exaggeration, you know, which is not based on facts. At the same time, of course, I wouldn't say the President (?is still) in the same, you know, category of political, you know, might as he was before the elections.

[Pozner] You think he's lost a little bit?

[Bogdanov] He lost a little bit, you know, he lost a little bit. My question is: Is he really a lame duck President, as any other President in the American history starting his seventh year of presidency?

If you judge by figures, by arithmetical, you know, factors, maybe he is a lame duck because he lost the Senate, a very important body of law-making, you know. Maybe. But let's see. I would prefer to wait and see.

[Pozner] Yes. do you want to say something, Dr Plekahnov?

[Plekhanov] I think if we look back on those 6 years we have seen in policies of the Reagan administration kind of a vacillation between an agressive, partisan approach to politics, both domestic and foreign policy, and a bipartisan, more traditional approach. There have been movements back and forth. Some of the initiatives on the part of President Reagan were clearly bipartisan. Others were very partisan and in someways even extremist. Having the control of the Senate I think facilitated a more partisan approach. Now I think the control that the Democrats have gained over the Senate will increase the tendency of the Reagan administration to take into account the views of the opposition party. In that sense I think we will see a more centrist kind of a policy in the Reagan administration.

[Pozner] Both of you, as experts in the area of American politics, would probably agree that elections are rarely based on external, international issues. It's usually the domestic issue that's the most important. . .

[Plekhanov] Unless there is a war. . .

[Pozner] Unless you have Vietnam. . .

[Bogdanov] Some dramatic event. . .

[Pozner] In this particular case I would again think that you would both agree that international affairs played a very important role in the campaign, specifically, or shall we say specially after Reykjavik and the whole issue of SDI came to the forefront and seemed to be one of the major issues. Now, if you agree with that, and I find it difficult to imagine that you would not agree, so I'm saying you will agree with that, would you not see the results of these elections as somehow the expression on the part of the voting Americans that they are not all that enthralled with SDI and that perhaps what happened at Reykjavik, the fact that the President did not find it possible to agree with the Soviet Union, turned them off to a certain extent? What do you think?

[Bogdanov] I would pay a million bucks, you know, to know the right answer to that question! [laughter; in background Pozner apologizes for not having this sum] But unfortunately I have no objective, you know, facts to prove my views but I have, rather, political instinct and feeling. And my feelings and political instinct tell me that those two problems were very much in the front of the elections. They were silent, you know, factors. I would put it like that. Not vocal but silent factors. And electorate, voters, they had it behind their minds, you know, Reykjavik and all these nuclear problems. I don't know how that impacted on their, you know moving into this or that direction, but I have no slightest doubt that those were very major silent factors in defining electorate's position on voting for or against.

[Plekhanov] I think that it did play a role, foreign affairs did play a role and Reykjavik did play a role. And I think voters were kind of disoriented as to what the President's policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union really was. On the hand he was ready to, or apparently ready to, go far in the matter of nuclear disarmament.

On the other hand he emphasized the hard line against the Russians. And maybe in the mind of the President that was a logical combination; being tough with the Russian forces them to make good concessions. But in [the] practical world, in practical politics, it doesn't amount to a workable formula for Soviet-American relations. And I think that this ambiguity in the President's approach did produce a negative impression on the minds of the voters and so the Democrats, I think, hammered on that theme, and apparently successfully.

[Pozner] You talk about concessions that the Soviet made, and it's true that at Reykjavik some very important ones were made. There were also some concessions on the American's part, in particular when they agreed not to speak any more about ceilings and sub-ceilings, or limits and sub-limits, just to go ahead and forget about those things. Now, according to the information we have, in Geneva the Americans have gone back to the pre-Reykjavik stance of again insisting upon limits and sub-limits and what have you.

[Plekhanov] Backsliding. . .

[Pozner] How do you think the electorate is going to look at that in the United States? I mean, how do people relate to this see-sawing of now you see it, now you don't, here it is and here it isn't, and so on?

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, I'm afraid we will have clarified answer to your question at the end of the next year, at the presidential election. I mean, it's a very difficult question. We have no instruments to measure. There is only one point, which is absolutely clear to me: that will impact very much because at the level of national elections foreign policy issues are playing always a big role, you know. But still I would wait, you know, with my qualified answer to your very important question.

[Pozner] Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] I think one could make a plausible point that, well, maybe Reykjavik was for President Reagan primarily an election ploy and before the election you had an apparent agreement, a desire to go half way on the part of the United States. After the election you see a backsliding toward the old position. So if the summit was designed simply to impress the voters in order to keep the Senate. . .

[Pozner interrupting] It was a Soviet initiative, the summit. It was not the Americans who thought up Reykjavik.

[Plekhanov] That's right, but the Americans were insisting on a summit or some sort of an agreement before the election. That was clear, I think. They really needed something before the election. And now that there's backsliding on virtually every issue.

[Bogdanov] Because they don't need them any more, it's all over, so elections are over.

[Plekhanov] That, I think, raises a lot of questions about what really the intentions are of this administration in Soviet-American relations.

[Pozner] One question I would like to ask, as time here is running out on us today, were you not surprised by the really -- even by American standards -- low voter turn-out? I mean, when I saw that barely 37 percent of the electorate had actually voted, which means that the overwhelming majority just didn't even go to the polls, isn't that a significant statement in itself?

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, it's very significant and it's a trend in the American, you know, political life of the last decade, you know. It's a trend, very significant trend. What does it mean? First of all, to my mind, the electorate has no hope that these elections or electing this or that (?fellow), they can change anything, you know. Number two, people are getting tired with some people being in the office too long and they just don't feel like going to give, they prefer to stay at home, you know. But it's very significant, if you think it over, to make a proper political (?judgment).

[Pozner] Isn't it a reflection of some kind of disillusionment, or there's a great French saying which is: The more it changes, the more it's the same thing"? I mean, isn't there the feeling now in Americans that no matter which way you vote, no matter what you do, nothing really ever changes? That's the only way I can read this particular incredibly low voter turn-out. I mean, you have 63 percent of the population that doesn't even bother to go vote. That, to me, is a very, very powerful statement. What do you think, Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] I agree. The high level of absenteeism is a traditional thing for a mid-term election, but recent mid-term elections have really set some records in that area. And there have been studies made of the reasons why people don't go to the polls, why the absenteeism is so high. And there are several reasons. There are technical reasons -- some people simply don't bother to register to vote or they change their residence...

[Pozner] That's a very small percent...

[Plekhanov] Right, well the largest category of non-voters are people who are really disappointed about politics, have been alienated from politics because they don't see any rational way how their own desires and ideas can be put into practice at the governmental level and they really adopt an attitude of plague on both your houses. Nothing really changes no matter who occupies the public offices, and that reflects a long and deep trend in American politics, namely the alienation of a growing number of people from the political process and from the political system. There is a debate in American politics as to whether it's good or bad, because some people at the top of the American Government think that, well, you know, the fewer of them take part the better it is. If people don't care, well we don't care either. Others think that there should be as broad involvement of people in the political process as possible. I think that in recent decades the attitude that the fewer of them take part, the better for the stability of the system, that view has gained greater weight than the previous one, the more traditional democratic approach that the people should be involved and so on and so forth. So I don't know what approach will gain an upper hand in the future, because you know there is a critical mass. When people are alienated, at a certain stage it's okay for the stability but that may be like a powder keg which is, you know...

[Pozner interrupting] Well, thank you very much Dr Plekhanov, Dr Bogdanov. I would like to say in conclusion that I have always felt that when people don't vote that means they have no choice. So what it means to me is that basically the choice between the Democrats and the Republicans is really no choice at all, otherwise I feel people would vote, if there was a clearly defined choice in both domestic and foreign policies.

And that's it for today. This is Vladimir Pozner wishing you good listening on behalf of "Top Priority". We'll be back a week from today at the same time, so please tune in.

SEISMOLOGISTS ARRIVE FOR EXPERIMENT IN U.S.

LD122100 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] New York November 12 TASS -- Under an agreement between the National Resources Defence Council of the USA and the USSR Academy of Sciences, a group of Soviet scientists arrived in the United States.

In the framework of this agreement, American seismologists had earlier started in the Soviet Union an experiment for verification of the non-holding of nuclear tests. Last July they installed special equipment in the area of the Soviet nuclear range in Kazakhstan to register tremour of the surface. Senior staff Scientist of the National Resources Defence Council Thomas Cochran said that seismic instruments installed in the USSR confirm that the Soviet Union honours its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing.

After procrastinations the U.S. Department of State issued entrance visas to Soviet scientists, but they have not been allowed to visit areas in Nevada and California where it has been suggested to install seismic equipment. So while American scientists, as the NEW YORK TIMES writes, have been staying near the Soviet nuclear range since last July, scientists from the USSR can only meet their colleagues, study geological maps of the suggested areas and check U.S. seismic equipment.

Speaking at a press conference in La Jolla, California, Thomas Cochran emphasized the importance of the Soviet-U.S. project. He said its aim is to show real possibility for verifying a moratorium on nuclear testing by the sides. This should encourage a world-wide ban on such testing so as to prevent the development of new kinds of nuclear weapons. Cochran said that the council suggested the participation in the experiment to the Reagan administration. But Washington refused, declaring that it is against a moratorium on nuclear testing.

Corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, Chief of the Seismology Department of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth of the USSR Academy of Sciences Igor Nersesov, who took part in the press conference, emphasized that the main task of the joint experiment is to show that termination of nuclear testing is possible. He refuted the assertions of representatives of the U.S. Administration that the experiment is of propaganda nature.

MRP'S BATMONH, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR DPRK

Seen Off By Sodnom, Others

LD170943 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0856 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Nov (TASS) -- A party-government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], left here today for Pyongyang at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers party of Korea and DPRK president on an official friendly visit to the DPRK.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by D. Sodnom, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and other Mongolian party and government leaders.

Vladivostok Stopover

PM171923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mongolian Delegation's Sojourn"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 17 Nov -- A Mongolian party and government delegation headed by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, arrived in Vladivostok today en route to the DPRK.

The guests were greeted at the airport by V. D. Safronov, second secretary of the Maritime CPSU Kraykom; V.F. Lutsenko, chairman of the Maritime Krayisolkom; and other officials.

The delegation members laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument and the "Red Banner Pacific Fleet Combat Glory" memorial and visited the legendary "S-56" floating museum and a Red Banner Pacific Fleet ship.

Arrive, Greeted By Kim Il-Song

LD180256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0230 GMT 18 Nov 86

["Jhambyn Batmonh Has Arrived on a Visit to Pyongyang" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (TASS) -- A party-state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Jhambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived today in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on an official friendly visit. At Pyongyang airport the delegation was met by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers party and president of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by other party and state figures of the DPRK.

GORBACHEV CONGRATULATES LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

PM171451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 86 First Edition P 1

[Greetings message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, received on 15 November]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, in the name of the CPSU Central Committee and myself, I would like to express congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. All Soviet people are well aware of and highly value your great contributions to the cause of the Lao revolution, to the struggle for peace and socialism, and to the strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Laos.

In our country we have followed with lively interest the proceedings of the fourth LPRP Congress, which reviewed the results of the party's activities during the years of people's power, and which will arrange various concrete guidelines for Laos' advance along the path of socialist construction.

We hail and share the determination expressed at the congress by the Lao communists to continue strengthening and developing the all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP and between the Soviet Union and the LPDR on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, I wish you, the party leaders, your country, the communists, and all people of Laos success in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Congress.

With communist salutations.

M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

ALIYEV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO LAO CONGRESS

LD161816 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by Geydar Aliyev returned to Moscow from Vientiane today.

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), the delegation had attended the Fourth Congress of the LPRP.

At the airport the delegation were met by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, and by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LIGACHEV VISIT TO HELSINKI

Meets with President Koivisto

LD131542 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 13 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev, who heads a CPSU delegation met with President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto today.

Yegor Ligachev conveyed to the head of the friendly Finnish state greetings and good wishes from the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Both sides expressed profound satisfaction with a fruitful development of the dialogue between the leaders of the USSR and Finland, the dialogue that is so much needed for the ensurance of the steady development of Soviet-Finnish relations, for lending fresh impetus to it. Mauno Koivisto confirmed the invitation earlier conveyed to Mikhail Gorbachev to make an official visit to Finland.

Yegor Ligachev and Mauno Koivisto noted that confidence and goodneighbourliness have been firmly established in Soviet-Finnish relations that are based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The state of and prospects for cooperation between the USSR and Finland in various spheres have been discussed in a broad context during the conversation.

Attaching priority importance to the consolidation and widening of interaction between the USSR and Finland in the commercial and economic sphere, Yegor Ligachev and Mauno Koivisto emphasised the resolve of both sides to ensure a high level of Soviet-Finnish trade which is envisaged by inter-governmental agreements for 1986-1990. The sides expressed the opinion that this can be achieved only by joint intensive efforts, by developing such promising forms of cooperation as coordination and specialisation in production, the construction of large facilities, the setting up of joint enterprises.

Unanimous opinion has been confirmed about the need to bring fuller into play the potential of cooperation of the two countries, to step up further Soviet-Finnish cooperation, which by its example promotes effectively the assertion fo the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems in international relations. This is particularly important in conditions when the situation in the world has complicated. [sentence as received]

In this connection the sides pointed to the need to cherish a high level of confidence in relations between the Soviet and Finnish peoples, to cut short resolutely the attempts to weaken it. Showing care for the future of our relations, it is important to strengthen the climate of goodneighbourliness, to bring up the young generations as firm and vigorous supporters of the course of friendship, Yegor Ligachev said. Mauno Koivisto expressed full agreement with this approach.

It was emphasized that now that a qualitatively new situation developed after Reykjavik and the struggle for nuclear disarmament reached higher ground, the importance of persistent efforts of all countries, large and small, nuclear and non-nuclear, of those belonging to the military-political alliances and those outside them, the importance of concerted actions is growing particularly in securing that a historic chance for a cardinal solution of the problems of war and peace should not be lost.

Pointing out that there is no return to a situation which preceded the Reykjavik meeting, President Mauno Koivisto declared that alongside considerable reduction in nuclear weapons an agreement on prevention of the spread of the arms race to outer space should be concluded.

Both sides are of the opinion that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and the implementation of confidence-building measures in the area and adjoining seas, the measures proposed by President Mauno Koivisto, would be an important contribution to consolidating peace. Having confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to promote the implementation of these Finnish initiatives, Yegor Ligachev informed the president of Finland of the additional steps of the Soviet side aimed at consolidating stability in the north European region.

Talks With Finnish CP Figures

LD152210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1101 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Nov (TASS) -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is heading a CPSU delegation which is currently here at the invitation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, today had a conversation with Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], Esko Vainionpaa, general secretary of the party, and Olavi Poikolainen, head of the SKP Central Committee International Department. A conversation also took place between the leaders of the Central Committee of SKP (United) Organizations: Taisto Sinisalo, the chairman; Yrjoe Hakanen, vice chairman; and Jouko Kajanoja, general secretary.

Yegor Ligachev informed the representataives of Finnish communists about the work of the CPSU in renewing society, accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country, in implementing the decisions of the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th CPSU Congress, and about the approach of the CPSU to resolving the cardinal task of the modern day, removing the nuclear threat and establishing peaceful cooperation between states.

The Finnish comrades talked about the work of communists in Finland in defending the vital interests of working people, their social and democratic rights, for strengthening friendship between the Finnish and Soviet peoples, and international solidarity of all progressive forces in the fight against the nuclear threat and for European and international security.

The conversations passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, took part in the conversations.

Meets Center Party Leaders

PM171425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

["CPSU Delegation in Finland" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Nov -- In Helsinki, Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met with Vayrynen, chairman of the Center Party, and Kaariainen, secretary general of the party. In a friendly conversation questions relating to Soviet-Finnish relations and also the development of contacts between the CPSU and the Center Party were discussed. The conviction was expressed to the effect that these contacts make a useful contribution to the consolidation of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Finland and promote the joining of forces of the public of the two countries in the struggle for peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

V.S. Shaposhvikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and V.M. Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, took part in the talk.

Visit To Industrial Center

PM171447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Nov -- The CPSU Delegation led by Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the dairy factory of the VALIO, central association of dairy cooperatives, and made a trip to Tampere, one of the country's large industrial centers. The delegation is here at the invitation of the executive committee of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. In Tampere, the delegation was welcomed by Rantanen, the mayor of the town. The CPSU Delegation viewed the exhibition at the Vladimir Ilyich Museum, which was opened in 1946 in the building in which the first conference of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party took place. Comrade Ligachev laid flowers at a commemorative plaque mounted on the museum building and made an entry in the visitors' book. The CPSU delegation also visited a factory of the Tamrock joint-stock company which specializes in the production of rock drilling machines. A considerable proportion of the output of the Tamrock firms goes to the Soviet Union. There were conversations with the managers and workers of the enterprise.

During Ye.K. Kigachev's meeting with representatives of Finnish business circles opinions were exchanged on questions of further deepening trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland in the sphere of production sharing, joint scientific research and design work, and the creation of joint enterprises.

Communique on Ligachev Visit

PM171145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

["Communique on the Talks Between CPSU and Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] Delegations" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU visited Finland 12-15 November 1986, at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Finnish SDP. Talks were held between the CPSU and SDP delegations. [paragraph continues]

Taking part in them, on the CPSU's side, were: Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of te CPSU Central Committee (head of delegation), Karl Vaino, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Anatoliy Gerasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom, and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. On the SDP's side, taking part in the talks were: Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the SDP and head of delegation, Erkki Liikanen, SDP secretary-general, Pirkko Tyolajarvi and Matti Ahde, deputy chairman of the party, Risto Tuominen, chairman of the SDP Council, Pertti Paasio, chairman of the SDP's Diet group, and Lauri Kangas, SDP secretary for international affairs.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of comradely trust, there was a thorough exchange of opinions on the most topical problems of the international situation, the workers' movement, and prospects for Soviet-Finnish relations. The delegations informed each other of the activities of their parties.

The CPSU representatives described the work under way in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which are aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and at further improving the welfare of the people. They also described the basic aims and directions of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU.

For its part the SDP of Finland reported on the party's activity to ensure economic development, employment, and social equality in Finland, as well as on its struggle for peace, disarmament, and international cooperation, particularly within the framework of the Socialist International.

The SDP delegation highly evaluated the large-scale peace initiatives proposed at the 27th CPSU Congress by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, and proposals to create a comprehensive system of international security.

The CPSU delegation stressed the SDP's constructive role in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente and in the implementation of Finland's foreign policy line.

As a result of discussions it was confirmed that the approaches of both parties to the key issues of contemporary development in the world, to the problems of war and peace, and to the ways of resolving them, basically coincide or are close to each other.

The representatives of the CPSU and the SDP expressed deep concern at the strengthening of the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and at actions directed toward transferring this into space, and at the exacerbation of crisis situations in various parts of the globe. All of this as a whole is fraught with the threat of a new war, which would mean catastrophe for all of modern civilization.

The CPSU and the SDP agree that the realities of the nuclear and space age demand a new and bold political way of thinking, a renunciation of the use of force and the threat of force in international affairs, and a persistent search for ways of political settlement of disputed issues. [paragraph continues]

This means that in international affairs one must be guided not by national egoism, but by the principles of equal security for all peoples. Both delegations stressed that examination of the issues of disarmament must be comprehensive, including nuclear, space, chemical, and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, as well as conventional arms and armed forces. For this aim to be achieved decisive actions and the mutual cooperation of all states, large and small, are needed. At the same time the need was stressed for joint efforts to be increased in defense of peace by political parties, trade unions, and antiwar movements, and other public organizations and movements, regardless of their political orientation.

In this connection the sides noted the exceptionally important significance of the Soviet-U.S. meeting at summit level at Reykjavik which was a major political event that made it possible to bring the struggle against nuclear weapons up to qualitatively new frontiers. The SDP delegation gave a high appraisal of the constructive position adopted by the Soviet side at the Reykjavik meeting. Both delegations consider it essential to continue contacts and talks on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons in order to go on to concrete measures for disarmament on earth, preventing the militarization of space, and ensuring reliable security and peaceful conditions for the socioeconomic development of all peoples.

The delegations gave a positive assessment to the results of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The sides consider it important that at the meeting of representatives of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, concrete results should be achieved in the advancement of the Pan-European process in all directions as outlined in the Helsinki Final Act. The work to strengthen confidence and security and to reduce armed forces and armaments in Europe must be continued.

The sides noted the growing topicality of Finland's initiative on setting up a nonnuclear zone in the north of Europe, which is meeting with increasingly wide suport from the peoples of this region. The SDP will continue efforts to put this initiative into practice. The CPSU delegation confirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union to promote for its part the creation of favorable conditions for its achievement.

The sides expressed the view that President M. Koivisto's proposal on measures to strengthen trust in the military sphere as applied to northern Europe and the seas adjacent to it is a constructive contribution to resolving the task of strengthening stability in this region.

One important step on the road to freeing Europe of nuclear weapons would be the creation in its central part of a nuclear-free corridor in accordance with the well-known proposal of the Olaf Palme Commission and the joint initiative of the SED Party and the SPD.

The delegations of the CPSU and the SDP, considering an end to the politics of strength and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and proceding from unconditional respect for the right of every people to social and political choice, to be necessary, the delegations of the CPSU and the SDP stated their support for the Arab peoples fighting for national self-determination, and stressed the urgency of achieving lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of the well-known decisions of the UN Security Council and by means of an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

They confirmed support for the national liberation movment in the south of Africa and condemned the apartheid policy practiced by the Republic of South Africa, its aggressive acts against neighboring states, and called for immediate independence for Namibia.

The solidarity of the CPSU and the SDP with the just struggle of the peoples of Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and other countries in Latin America for democracy, social progress, and human rights was expressed.

During the talks the delegations of the CPSU and the SDP paid great attention to issues of Soviet-Finnish relations, which graphically demonstrate the value and fruitfulnes of implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with differing social systems. The delegations made a positive assessment of the very broad and diverse relations between the USSR and Finand which have developed on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1948. This treaty is also an important factor for security and peace in the north of Europe. It retains its relevance in all of its clauses in the contemporary situation too.

The delegations of the CPSU and the SDP confirmed the intention of their parties to continue in the future to actively promote the strengthening and development of good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in all spheres, in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and of the strengthening of international peace.

The SDP representatives declared their party's determination to unswervingly follow the Paasikivi-Kekkonen foreign policy line, a course aimed at friendship with the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1948 treaty. The CPSU delegation stressed that friendly relations with Finland will continue to hold a special place in the foreign policy work of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The delegations noted the great significance of permanent personal contacts between the leading figures of both states in the cause of deepening mutual understanding and trust between the Soviet Union and Finland. In this connection it was noted that the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland in September 1985 was an important landmark in the advancement of Soviet-Finnish relations.

The delegations took note of the existence of great opportunities to deepen and expand trading and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland. Both parties will promote the adoption of effective measures to ensure the high level of Soviet-Finnish trade for which provision was made by international agreement for the years 1986-90, the development of cooperation in manufacturing, the establishment of joint enterprises and production facilities, and the introduction of new forms of trading and economic cooperation.

Attaching priority importance to the strengthening of mutual trust between the USSR and Finland, the CPSU and the SDP consider it necessary to resolutely resist all attempts to harm the development of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborly relations, wherever they come from.

The delegations noted with satisfaction the broadening and deepening of ties between the basic political trends in the international workers' movement, and the communist and social democratic parties. [paragraph continues]

They consider that regardles of the presence of ideological differences, cooperation between communists and social democrats assumes greater and greater significance in the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament in the interests of the working people, for democracy and social progress. In this connection special attention was given to the ties between the CPSU and the Socialist International, which have developed further recently on disarmament questions.

Participants in the talks noted with satisfaction the positive development of relations between the CPSU and the SDP in the interests of the strengthening of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations, in the cause of struggle against the nuclear threat, and for peace and security of the peoples. The readiness of both parties was confirmed to be active in this direction in the future, in particular, to celebrate jointly the historically closely linked dates -- the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of the independence of Finland.

Delegation Departs Finland

LD151437 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 15 TASS -- The CPSU delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Helsinki for Moscow today after visiting Finland at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland [SSDP].

At the airport the delegation were seen off by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, SDDP chairman, Erkki Liikanen, SSDP general secretary, and by other leading figures of the party.

Returns From Helsinki

LD151613 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- The CPSU Delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Helsinki today after staying in Finland at the invitation of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (SSDP).

At the airport the delegation were met by Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Among the welcoming party was Aarno Karhilo, the ambassador of Finland to the USSR.

TASS Criticizes UPI Report

LD142039 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1928 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 November (TASS) -- In a report from Helsinki, the UPI Agency briefly summarized the essence of the latest Soviet steps directed at strengthening stability and security in northern Europe, steps announced at a press conference by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In particular, the agency quoted his comment on the fact that the Soviet Union has already dismantled medium-range missile-launching installations in the Kola Peninsula and a large part of the launching installations for such missiles in the remaining territory of the Leningrad and Baltic military districts.

These steps really are deserving of being reported by newspapers, radio stations, television stations, and above all news agencies -- in the performance of their duty to society. However, UPI decided to do an additional "service" for society: It immediately quoted some or other "Finnish expert" with an English name and surname (Thomas Rice), who said that Soviet missiles had allegedly been dismantled 4 years ago now and replaced by more powerful missiles in other areas of the USSR, from where they can, it was claimed, strike more accurately at the northern areas.

TASS tasked its correspondents in Finland with seeking out the interviews, to establish the source of this information. Unfortunately, they were unable to do so, as there was no success in picking up his trail in Helsinki. But along the way the reason for the "Finnish expert's" foreign names emerged. His mother, who was born in Finland, had emigrated to the United States long ago. A few months ago, (Rice) compiled a "study" of Soviet armaments and armed forces on the Kola Peninsula, written to the standards that such "studies" are written to in across the Atlantic. This gave him the right to consider himself a "Finnish expert". Finnish?

But why worry about this expert? In the final analysis, it is not he that matters. UPI obviously wanted so much to confuse the issue, to force its readers to doubt the sincerity of the steps being taken by the Soviet Union, that it would use any other pretext that was offered.

Moscow on Nuclear-Free Zone

LD142326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Viktor Levin Commentary]

[Text] The people of northern countries are welcoming additional steps by the Soviet Union directed at strengthening stability in the region of northern Europe. Comrade Ligachev, who is in Helsinki at the moment, announced these measures. Here is a commentary on the latest news -- Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

Actions recently undertaken by the Soviet Union promote stability in northern Europe and create broad prospects for establishing a nuclear-free zone in this region. This idea has already been on the agenda for a good 30 years, and the Soviet Union has always stressed its favorable attitude toward it. It has been noted many times that the USSR is not only sympathetic to the idea of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe but is also ready to assist its establishment. In particular, our country has expressed its readiness to pledge to respect the status of such a zone and to consider the question of several very substantial measures with regard to its own territory adjacent to the zone -- measures which would strengthen the zone's nuclear-free status.

Now, not only are concrete terms being set out, the implementation of highly important measures has also been announced.

As Comrade Ligachev reported, the Soviet Union has already dismantled the medium-range missile launchers on the Kola Peninsula and a large proportion of the launchers on the remaining territory of the Leningrad and Baltic military districts and relocated a few divisions of operational tactical missiles from these districts. In addition, in the event the Baltic Sea is given nuclear-free status, the USSR will withdraw from its Baltic fleet the submarines which are equipped with ballistic missiles. Within the framework of strengthening the measures of confidence in northern Europe and the waters of the seas adjacent to it, the Soviet Union proposes to start placing restrictions on the intensity of major miliary exercises in this area. As to confidence-building measures in the naval sphere, the Soviet Union also shares the idea of using the positive experience of the Soviet-American agreement on preventing incidents on the open sea and in the airspace above it. These are four concrete ideas; one of them is being put into action at present -- I mean the one that involves dismantling missile launchers -- while the other three are quite concrete and can be implemented by the Soviet Union without hesitation as soon as the other states support them.

Thus the Soviet Union once again vividly demonstrates the characteristics of its foreign policy: effectiveness, constructiveness, and dynamism. Not only do we talk about our adherence to the cause of peace and put forward bold, far-reaching proposals, such as the plan for nuclear arms liquidation, which are of an enormous mobilizing importance, but we also carry out practical actions. Let us recall the moratorium on nuclear explosions and the dismantling of the missile launchers on the Kola Peninsula. By taking these practical actions we are as of this moment getting nearer to the solution of the most acute problem facing mankind.

Gorbachev Book Ceremony Held

LD172202 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 17 TASS -- Today the Soviet Embassy in Finland invited representatives of the Finnish public for a ceremony of launching a collection of speeches and articles by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was put out here.

The collection brought out under the title "Time of Changes" in the Finnish language by the Weilin Goeoes publishing house [name as received]; includes the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, which was delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev at the congress, Gorvachev's press conference in Geneva on November 21, 1985 and other materials.

The book contains a preface by Mikhail Gorbachev addressed to the Finnish readership.

Today the executives of the publishing house presented a copy of the collection "Time of Changes" to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GERMAN GREENS DELEGATION

Received by Shevardnadze

PM141136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

["In A Spirit of Mutual Respect" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, on 12 November received a delegation from the leadership of the Green Party (Federal Republic of Germany) consisting of L. Bechmann, J. Ditfurth, A. Borgmann, N. Kostede, and O. Schily.

The sides held a thorough conversation on key problems of ensuring peace and disarmament in the light of the results of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik and on issues included in the agenda of the all-European forum in Vienna.

The Soviet side expressed the hope that all political forces opposed to war and committed to human survival would resolutely press in the current difficult international situation for curbing the arms race and establishing relations of trust and goodneighborliness among states with different socio-political systems.

The leaders of the Green Party voiced their support for the Soviet Union's programme for establishing a nuclear-free world, and expressed their own views on a number of aspects related to European affairs.

They denounced plans to militarize outer space, and came out in favor of ridding Europe of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Several issues related to the present state of the Soviet-West German relations were discussed during the conversation.

The meeting was held in the spirit of mutual respect and frankness [otkrovennost].

Talks With Gromyko

PM171049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 86 Morning Edition page 1

["Meeting With the 'Greens' Party Leadership" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Soon after the end of the war, as far back as in 1946, the USSR suggested in the United Nations organization that nuclear weapons be banned once and for all and that nuclear energy be used only for peaceful purposes. However, at that time the Soviet Union was the only one of the great powers to vote for this proposal.

This fact, showing when and who started the struggle for nuclear disarmament, was cited by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in a conversation with representatives of the Green Party of West Germany. [paragraph continues]

He received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the Greens' Bundestag leadership who are staying in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The delegation is led by Anne-Marie Borgmann, co-chairman of the Greens' group in the Bundestag.

During the conversation the sides discussed topical international problems in the setting of the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and questions connected with Soviet-West German relations.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, had set forth the stand of the Soviet side at the Reykjavik meeting in a frank and convincing manner. It included history-making proposals, The stand of the Soviet side set forth at the meeting took into account the interests of both countries, of their allies, of all the countries and peoples of the world. The Soviet viewpoint was the concrete expression of a new thinking the need for which is being dictated by the realities of the nuclear-missile age.

Seeking to reach agreements, the Soviet Union put forward proposals which, if accepted, would ensure a possibility of reducing and later on fully scrapping nuclear weapons.

However, the accord that was practically achieved on those Soviet proposals failed to be translated into final agreements, because the American side did not wish to create conditions for their realization. It insisted on the notorious Star Wars plan -- the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, and adopted the stand of eroding the antiballistic missile agreement.

And still, Andrey Gromyko continued, even today possibilities continue to exist for reaching agreement. With this in view it is necessary to start from the level reached in Reykjavik on the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. It is this level that was used as a starting point for the Soviet proposals that were put on the negotiating table in Geneva.

The Soviet side pointed out that the FRG Government had unfortunately supported the stand of Washington which had blocked the advance towards the agreement.

On behalf of the Green Party its leadership welcomed the decision of the Soviet Government to prolong for the fourth term the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. In this connection the need was emphasized for the U.S. to join this step taken by the Soviet Union for the sake of reaching agreement on the discontinuation of all the nuclear explosions.

The delegation of the Green Party said that, of course, the governments of West Germany and other West European countries could, if they wished, promote by their actions the attaining of this goal.

In conclusion, the head of the delegation said that it had beome more clear to the Greens on which questions they maintained common views with the Soviet Union. She expressed gratitude for the frank conversation.

The meeting was attended by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation; V.V. Tereshkova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women; and V.G. Vysotin and R.B. Eldarova, chiefs of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium departments.

DPA Version of Talks

LD131852 Hamburg DPA in German 1723 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov (DPA) The Greens delegation has described its talks in Moscow so far as "very open and direct." The press spokesman for the Greens, Franz Staenner, told DPA that the impression to date was that the Soviet partners in the talks had been extraordinarily interested in the Green Party and also in the peace movement in the Federal Republic.

At the same time, there have also been clear differences of opinion on disarmament and human rights questions. The six-man delegation from the Bundestag group and the national party executive held more than 7 hours of talks on 12 November with President Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Today, talks with the Soviet minister for nuclear energy are on the agenda.

On disarmament questions, the Soviet side continued to insist on its package solution put forward in Reykjavik, it was reported. However, the Greens stressed that partial solutions must also be possible and could signal the start of an overall disarmament process. In addition, the delegation touched on human rights violations in the Soviet Union and called for the release of all political prisoners. The group also asked to be allowed to visit the Soviet civil rights campaigner Andrey Sakharov.

A further talk on Friday is planned with Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin. The talk will center on disarmament issues. It is now unlikely that there will be a talk with party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Greens delegation includes Lukas Beckmann, Jutta Ditfurth, and Nobert Kosteded from the National Executive, parliamentary party spokeswoman Annemarie Borgmann, and former Bundestag member Otto Schily.

Dobrynin Receives Delegation

LD141558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1513 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (TASS) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, today received a delegation from the Green Party (FRG) in the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

A wide range of questions was examined, in particular the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament, and ecological and humanitarian problems. The representatives of both parties noted a significant coincidence in their positions on the central question of modern times -- the prevention of nuclear war and the achievement of lasting peace.

The desire was expressed on both sides to strengthen peace and confidence in Europe, and this includes expressing support for ideas aimed at doing away with nuclear and chemical weapons and at reducing conventional arms in central Europe.

The difference existing between the CPSU and the "Greens" on some questions should not impede joint or parallel actions in this direction.

Both sides expressed the desire to develop cooperation between the CPSU and the "Greens" in the interests of strengthening peace, and in this connection they reached agreement on a number of specific steps.

Greens Hold Press Conference

LD141610 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- We are deeply convinced that the far-reaching Soviet disarmament proposals are of history-making significance. A statement to this effect has been made today by Lukas Beckmann, one of the leaders of the Green party (FRG). He was addressing here a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen given today by the delegation of that party's floor leaders in the FRG Bundestag.

Lukas Beckmann stressed that the members of the delegation highly appreciate the preparedness of the Soviet side to draw the European nations into the disarmament dialogue on an even broader scale.

Otto Schily, member of the delegation, pointed out the highly negative attitude of the "Greens" to the American "Star Wars" programme. We feel that it is not of a defensive, but an offensive, aggressive character, he said. The so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" is rejected in the FRG also by the social democrats, trade unions and representatives of religious circles. Deplorably, the country's government practically misses no opportunity to express its support for that programme. We resolutely condemn this policy.

Evaluating the meetings and conversations held in Moscow. The members of the delegation pointed out their frank and well-wishing character. They declared for broadening contacts between the Green Party and the CPSU, and pointed out that despite the distinctions in views, such contacts are useful for a mutual clarification of the stands.

DPA Version of Conference

LD141742 Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (DPA) -- Both Soviet head of state Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze again mentioned in the talks with representatives of the Greens in Moscow Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's controversial remarks in an interview. Shevardnadze said that Kohl's remarks were "an insult to every Soviet family," Greens member Otto Schily said at a press conference in Moscow today. Both politicians have pointed with great seriousness to the chancellor's comparison between Mikhail Gorbachev and Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels.

According to Greens spokesman Lukas Beckmann the Greens made clear their appreciation of the Soviet disarmament proposals. At the same time, however, they also spoke against the linkage between agreement on disarmament and limitations on the United States SDI project tabled by the USSR at the Reykjavik summit. In this question there were differences of opinion in the analysis and the practical implementation.

With regard to human rights in the USSR the group stressed what they saw as a direct connection existing between internal democracy and peace toward the external world. A visit to Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharaov was refused, Beckman said. In a letter to party leader Mikhail Gorbachev the delegation asked for the release of 18 political prisoners in the USSR.

Greens spokesman Jutta Ditfurth described her talks with Soviet nuclear experts as "controversial and unpleasant." The Soviet side expressed its known position of a stepped-up expansion of nuclear energy. The Chernobyl nuclear accident was attributed solely to human error. The Soviets said that measures have been taken against an existing residual risk of another accident. Furthermore, the delegation submitted documents from which, according to Frau Ditfurth, it emerged that the USSR obtained uranium from Namibia, contrary to United Nations regulations on this matter. The Soviets with whom they talked rejected this, but stated that uranium from that country could possibly reach the USSR with incorrect labels.

The six delegates from the federal party executive and the Bundestag group of the Greens concluded their 3-day visit to the USSR on Friday.

JOINT FRG ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS WORK IN MOSCOW

LD051501 Hamburg DPA in German 1010 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (DPA) -- The two chairmen of the German-Soviet Economic Commission, Federal Economics minister Martin Bangemann and Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov, may still meet for talks this year. It was said in well-informed circles in Moscow that at the working session of the commission which ended on Tuesday a meeting by the end of the year was being considered.

The venue for the talks had not yet been determined. It will, however, probably be Bonn since under present practice, an interim meeting always takes place at the venue of the next commission session. This was being planned for next spring in Bonn.

At the talks in Moscow on Tuesday, which were led by Lorenz Schomerus, head of department in the Federal Economics Ministry, and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladislav Malkevich, the development of bilateral economic and scientific-technical relations since the last meeting in April were discussed. The program for cooperation for the coming half-year was also discussed. An important topic was "new forms of economic cooperation", including joint ventures.

The German delegation left Moscow on Tuesday evening. The talks between experts of the USSR and FRG evidently passed off in a businesslike and routine manner. The visits by Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber and the head of foreign cultural policy, Barthold Witte, to Moscow have been cancelled at short notice due to remarks by Federal Chancellor Kohl on Gorbachev and Goebbels.

REPORT ON THATCHER PRESS CONFERENCE, REAGAN TALKS

LD161755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] At his country residence at Camp David, President Reagan has had talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain. At a press conference after the talks the head of the British Government stated that, in the view of Washington and London, in the situation that has taken shape after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, the priority tasks are to reach agreement on medium-range missiles, to reduce U.S. and Soviet strategic weapons by 50 percent in the next 5 years, and to ban chemical weapons.

At the same time, the same statement was read out to journalists in the White House by a high-ranking representative of the administration. While backing up in words the aim of reaching agreement on arms control, the Republican administration and the Tory Government are in fact seeking to depart from the positions agreed in Iceland. During the press conference Thatcher once again affirmed her government's support for the U.S. Star Wars program. At the same time, as the Washington correspondent of the British SUNDAY TIMES points out, during the talks Thatcher insistently called upon the United States to adhere to the provisions of the SALT II treaty.

BRIEFS

USSR AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND -- Moscow November 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Gennadiy Uranov as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Ireland. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Alexey Nesterenko of the duties of the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Ireland in view of his retirement. Gennadiy Uranov was born in 1934. In 1978-82 -- he was ambassador of the USSR to the Gabonese Republic and from 1982 -- he was deputy chairman, executive secretary of the USSR UNESCO Commission. Uranov is a member of the UNESCO Executive Council. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 12 Nov 86 LD]

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON NICARAGUA POLICY

PM180957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 1

["Soviet Government Statement" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The development of events in Central America is assuming an increasingly dangerous character. The U.S. Administration, flagrantly violating the elementary norms of international law and the principles of the U.N. Charter, is stepping up overt interference in the affairs of Nicaragua. In so doing they in Washington do not conceal that they are aiming at overthrowing the legitimate government of that sovereign, independent country.

The President of the United States has signed a law on funding the hired counterrevolutionary bands and on supplying them with various types of weapons.

Moreover, provision is made in point of fact for a direct participation of U.S. military personnel in the counterrevolutionaries' actions. U.S. propaganda is busy intensively manipulating U.S. and international public opinion for the purpose of bringing about an appropriate atmosphere for the realization of plans for direct military actions against Nicaragua.

Such U.S. line constitutes an undisguised challenge to international law and order. The U.S. Administration did not reckon with the ruling of the international court which demanded an end to encroachments upon the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua.

The U.S. Administration ignores the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and the General Assembly, and the explicit stand of the Nonaligned Movement.

Neither is the U.S. Administration willing to listen to the opinion of its Latin American neighbors. Their constructive efforts to achieve a mutually acceptable political settlement in Central America within the framework of the Contadora process are systematically torpedoed by Washington.

Thereby Washington's great-power claims to managing affairs in Latin American countries as it sees fit -- disregarding the will of their peoples and governments and their striving to decide their future themselves, proceeding from their own traditions, convictions, and notions of the worthiest way of life -- are being laid bare more and more vividly.

The international community's legitimate concern over the current explosive situation in Central America and over its possible consequences to international peace is shared in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government firmly condemns the escalation of the U.S. aggressive policy in Central America, is demanding that an end be put to criminal preparations spearheaded against the Nicaraguan people and is calling on the United States to show restraint, realism, and responsibility.

The Soviet Union solidarizes with the conviction expressed in the declaration dated October 1, this year, by the ministers of foreign affairs of the Contadora Group and the support group that peace in Central America is possible.

The attainment of peace requires, first of all, an end to interference in the affairs of the sovereign countries of the region, respect in practice for their right to an independent choice, the establishment of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between them, and the rendering of assistance to them in solving urgent socio-economic problems.

The USSR supports the constructive goals of the Contadora process which is aimed at achieving a Latin American solution to the regional crisis, and is ready practically to promote the creation of favorable conditions for a just political settlement in Central America.

The U.S. Administration tries to justify its interventionist actions with regard to Nicaragua by pleading an 'increase in Soviet military presence' in that country.

The Soviet Government resolutely rejects such assertions as totally unfounded. It states in all responsibility that the USSR did not and does not set up any military bases whatsoever in Nicaragua.

The Soviet Union is again reaffirming its firm solidarity with the just cause of the people of Nicaragua and its readiness to continue to render assistance and support to it in the struggle for freedom and independence.

U.S. POLICY CITED 'MAIN DEFENDANT" IN TRIAL

LD161343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS) -- TASS commentator Yuriy Aleksandrov writes:

Eugene Hasenfus, a U.S. military adviser, who on the instructions of the CIA delivered weapons to Nicaraguan Contras on an "S-123" transport plane, has incurred deserved punishment: for participation in the armed struggle against sovereign Nicaragua he has been sentenced to 30 years' deprivation of freedom. However the main defendant at the trial in Managua was not he but Washington's aggressive policy in Central America.

The anti-Somoza people's tribunal, in having carefully considered all the material connected with Eugene Hasenfus' crime against Nicaragua, showed most obviously that the U.S. Administration, carefully masing its activities and using the CIA, is delivering weapons, ammunition and other military equipment to bands of Somozist mercenaries who have entrenched themselves in southern Nicaragua. The transfer of weapons for the Contras by air has become a habitual practice for the enemies of the Sandinista Revolution. Transport planes with weapons on board fly routinely from Ilopango to Salvador, from Aguacate to Honduras, and from other CIA military bases.

For a long time the United States has been waging an "undeclared war" against sovereign Nicaragua. It is trying in every way to suppress the Sandinista revolution: it introduces economic sanctions, sets up a trade blockade, gives multi-million dollar aid to the counterrevolution and carries out military maneuvers in the direct vicinity of Nicaragua's borders. In a word, the United States is carrying out a policy of state terrorism with regard to a small sovereign country whose course for the protection of national and democratic interests does not suit it. However the intrigues of U.S. imperialism shatter against the will of the revolutionary people, united around the Sandinista leadership and ready to give a rebuff to any intrigues of world reaction.

CPSU CC MESSAGE TO ARGENTINE CP CONGRESS

PM071251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[CPSU Central Committee message to 16th Communist Party of Argentina Congress]

[Text] To the 16th Communist Party of Argentine Congress.
Dear Comrades!
The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates to the 16th Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] Congress and all Argentine Communists.

Your congress is taking place in a complex international situation, when a threat to mankind's very existence can be keenly felt, this threat has been created by the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, primarily North American, and their course aimed at further whipping up the nuclear arms race, increasing international tension, and interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

To avert this looming danger is the aim of the CPSU policy worked out by its 27th congress. Putting this policy into practice, the Soviet Union put forward proposals at the Reykjavik meeting which open up the possibility of beginning to move in the direction of a nuclear-free world. The results of this meeting are a signal to peoples, social and political organizations, and governments to urgently step up their efforts in favor of disarmament and detente.

An increasingly active role in the struggle for peace is being played by the broad public and many governments in Latin American countries, rightly linking an end to the arms race and an improvement in the international situation with the solution of such vital problems as economic backwardness and foreign debt. A prominent place in this respect is held by Argentina, which is an active member of the "Delhi Six," making a constructive contribution to the search for ways to eliminate nuclear weapons.

The growing determination of Latin American countries to pursue an active, independent policy is also apparent in their demonstrations against imperialist pressure and interference and their disagreement with U.S. interventionist actions against Nicaragua and the threats addressed to Cuba. Latin America's growing role in the world arena is regarded with satisfaction by the Soviet Union.

The assumption of power by a civlian government in place of the military dictatorship and the restoration of the constitutional procedures which are a major achievement of the Argentine people acted as an important impetus for Soviet-Argentine relations. The recent top-level talks between the USSR and Argentine leaders confirmed that there are favorable prospects for equal, mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation.

Our parties are linked by traditional comradely ties that have withstood the test of time. They are founded on our common loyalty to socialist ideals and to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet Communists know the PCA to be a party which has raised aloft the banner of defense of the working people's interests, consistently upholds the cause of peace on earth and invariably shows solidarity with other peoples' liberation struggle, a party which has always been an advocate of friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

We wish your congress successful work.
Long live the friendship between the CPSU and the PCA and between the Soviet and Argentine peoples!
The CPSU Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

TASS Report

LD171619 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- A session of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) opened today in Moscow. The first item on its agenda is the draft plan of the country's economic and social development for 1987 and the draft budget of the country for 1987.

Delivering the reports, the chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Talyzin and the USSR finance minister Boris Gostev stated that the USSR's national income is planned to be increased by over four per cent next year.

Three quarters of the growth of the national income is planned to be channelled for raising the people's prosperity. Among the measures planned is the increase of the wages, the widening of the sphere of services. A greater volume of housing than it has been planned earlier will be built.

(Flats are provided for the population in the USSR free of charge, with the rent making up on an average 3-5 per cent of a family's budget).

The share of allocations for defence for 1987 remains at the level of the current year.

The discussion of the draft plan and the draft budget was started in the afternoon by the deputies to the parliament at separate sittings of the two chambers -- the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

A joint meeting of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of both chambers was also held today. In connection with the situation that is shaping after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, they have decided to suggest the adoption by the USSR Supreme Soviet of the address "to the parliaments and peoples of the world."

The session will continue on Tuesday.

Marchuk Address

LD171241 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- "The Soviet Academy of Sciences regards the state plan for the economic and social development of the U.S.S.R. for 1987 from the point of view of prospects for accelerating the country's social and economic development," said Guriy Marchuk, president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. He was speaking at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. that opened in the Kremlin today.

The scientist devoted special attention to the development of scientific research and application of its discoveries.

"The draft plan," he went on to say, "has a number of assignments dealing with the introduction of fundamentally new generations of equipment, materials and technologies. Approximately 300 major completed works by academic scientific establishments and 400 development projects carried out by research institutes would be put to use on the basis of direct ties with different sectors of the National economy."

"Next year," the speaker emphasized, "may well be described as the year of machine building. The pace of growth of machine building will overtake the overall growth of industrial production. It is planned to increase even faster the output in leading branches of machine building, notably in machine-tool manufacture, instrument making, electrical engineering and electronics.

"The plan sets before the machine building ministries alone the task of increasing the share of equipment corresponding to world standards by 60 percent in 1987. This is a very challenging task, but it can be accomplished," Marchuk said.

"Further development of cooperation with the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries will promote the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and help production achieve leading positions in science and technology. This effort is made on the basis of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CMEA countries for the period till the year 2000. About 1,400 research, development and design institutions and establishments of the U.S.S.R. are involved in its implementation," Academician Marchuk said.

Foreign Affairs Commissions Meet

LD171336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet foreign affairs commission of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin today. Ligachev, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Dobrynin, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the session. The session was also attended by Tolkunov and Voss, representatives of the Supreme Soviet chambers, and by Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session was chaired by Comrade Ligachev. Following an exchange of views the commissions decided to put forward the initiative for the USSR Supreme Soviet to adopt an address to parliaments and peoples of the world in connection with the situation prevailing after the top-level Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik.

Postsummit Message Proposed

LD171233 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- The Foreign Relations Commission of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. decided to propose that the Supreme Soviet adopt a message "To the parliaments and peoples of the world" in conjunction with the situation taking shape after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

Evening Session

LD172224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast: video report]

[Text] In the evening, the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the sessions hall of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A report of the Mandate Commission on checking the authorization of the newly elected deputies was delivered by Deputy Miroshkin, the chairman of the commission. A corresponding decision was adopted.

A report of the standing commissions, on the State Plan and Budget for 1987, was delivered by Deputy Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the chamber.

Then the debate on the reports began. The following spoke in the debate: Deputy Sokolov, first secretary of the Brest Obkom of the Belorussian Communist Party; Deputy Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Zharko, a female worker of the Lvov Television works of the Elektron Production Association; Deputy Chirskov; USSR minister of construction of oil and gas industry enterprises; Deputy Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Deputy Karpov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union; Deputy Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work 18 November. [video shows all listed speakers]

Second Day's Work

LD180605 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Today is the second day of work of session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies will continue discussion of drafts of the plan for the country's social and economic development, and of its budget for 1987. This discussion will be held in separate sessions of the chambers. The Soviet of Nationalities will assemble for its meeting at 1000 in the morning, and the Soviet of the Union at 1500." [passage omitted]

Deputies Debate Budget

LD172127 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1406 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov -- TASS special correspondents report from the Kremlin:

In the USSR's draft plan for 1987 questions of social development occupy a greater place than ever before. For the first time a comprehensive social section has been fully elaborated in it which embraces all aspects of the problem. It is to this that the deputies are turning their attention when they speak from the rostrum at the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the session that began today in the Kremlin, discussion is going on on the country's draft plan and budget for the coming year.

Note was made of the increase in the social gains in the RSFSR economy in a speech by Deputy Fikryat Tabeyev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He said that the plan for next year envisions the construction, in this the largest republic of the USSR, of more than a million apartments. This exceeds the figures projected in the 5-year plan (1986-1990). Also higher than these are certain figures in the RSFSR's social plan for next year.

Deputy Lyudmila Shurygina (Moscow) spoke about the program for the capital's social development for next year. Fifty thousand apartments, 230 new shops, cafes, and canteens, 55 children's homes, 13 large polyclinics, and many other buildings will be built in the city. A doctor by profession, she criticized the city authorities for formalism in managing health care. The deputy stressed the need to make a radical improvement in the situation at construciton sites for health care institutions.

Deputy Vladimir Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry, acknowledged the justice of consumers' reproaches and complaints against the industry. It is not that the industry has started working less well, the minister asserted. Outdated enterprises are simply unable to satisfy increased demand. He said that now, when due attention is being given to light industry, a turn around in its work has been targeted.

We are not content with what has been achieved in resolving the social program, even though we are indeed proud of what has been done, said deputy Kyamran Bagirov, leader of Azerbaijan (Transcaucasus) Communists. The republic is building many housing blocks, social amenities, and cultural facilities -- the 1987 plan indicates this. However, there are problems that are not being resolved well -- for instance, the service sphere is poor in our republic.

The state of affairs where only remnants of resources were allocated to social needs has been overcome in the Ukraine, Deputy Aleksandr Lyashko said. Now the situation has changed. Social development in the Ukraine is forging ahead at an unprecedented speed. This is reflected in the indices of the plan for 1987, which we consider good and propose should be ratified.

TV Reports Proceedings

LD172222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report]

[Text] At 1400, in the sessions hall of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first session of the Soviet of the Union began. On the report by Deputy Demirchyan, chairman of the Mandate Commission of the chamber, a decision was unanimously adopted on recognizing the authority of the newly elected deputies. Deputy Masl, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, presented a report of the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union, on the Country's State Plan and Budget for 1987.

Then the deputies began discussion of the drafts of the country's state plan and budget. Taking part in the debates were Deputy Tabeyev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; Deputy Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan; Deputy Shurgina, head of a department of Moscow City Polyclinic No 79; Deputy Klyuyev, USSR minister of the light industry; and Deputy Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Obkom of the Uzbek Communist Party. [video shows shots of all speakers speaking from rostrum]

Power Ministry Criticized

LD181109 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- A special TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

The further development of power engineering is among the major problems being discussed by the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (Soviet Parliament) at its current session which opened here on Monday. The session is continuing today a debate on the draft plan and the draft budget of the USSR for 1987.

The attention given to power production is quite understandable. The present year was not an easy one for this industry because of a drop in "atomic" power production as a result of the Chernobyl accident. The hydropower stations in Central Asia have generated less electricity because of reduced flow of its rivers. And yet, as Nikolay Talyzin, chairman of the State Planning Committee, said in his report yesterday, the annual plan, and not a small one, for power production -- 1 trillion 605 billion kilowatt hours -- will be carried out thanks to the thermal power stations which have taken up themselves a great load.

As is shown by the draft plan, enhanced assignments for thermal power stations will continue into 1987. Therefore speakers in the debate pointed to the need for raising the efficiency of thermal power stations. Such stations burn too much fuel. True, the average figure of excessive fuel consumption is only 2.4 grams per each kilowatt hour of electricity. But on a national scale it amounts to a loss of 2.5 million tons of coal, or five hundred trainloads. The reasons for this are many and varied -- obsolete equipment, inefficient technology or simply poor discipline of people. Gennadiy Kisilev, deputy from Kirghizia, blames this on the Ministry of Power Engineering.

Other speakers believe that the ministry, while laying emphasis on the construction of power stations, sometimes forgets about power transmission lines. There is a water shortage in Central Asia now while there is plenty of water in Siberian rivers and Siberian hydropower stations have considerable reserve capacities. But these reserves cannot be put to use in order to help Central Asia because there are few power transmission lines there.

The deputies are very sharp in their criticisms. They suggest ways of ensuring the fulfilment of next year's plan which is 60 billion kilowatt hours bigger than the present one. It is important not just to carry it out at any price but also to do so with the greatest economic effect.

Soviet of Nationalities Session

LD180735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] At this moment in the Kremlin the 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is resuming work. The sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities is beginning. The Soviet of the Union will gather at 1500 [1200 GMT]. The deputies will continue the discussion of the draft plan for the socioeconomic development of the country and its budget for 1987 that began yesterday.

In the opinion of deputies who made speeches on the day of the opening of the session both the plan and the budget are directed at a harmonious development of all republics in the unified national economy complex, and answer the interests of the people. In the debates it was stressed that the full use of the possibilities of the new economic mechanism, emphasis on the human factor, and enhancement of interest and initiative are required for the fulfilling of the plan.

Voss Chairs Opening

LD180820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The second session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened at 1000 today in the sessions hall of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Deputies and guests greeted with applause Comrades Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Biryukova, Dobrynin and Nikonov. The session is being chaired by Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Socioeconomic Debate Continues

LD181106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work in the Kremlin today. The second session of the Soviet of Nationalities began 2 hours ago. Deputies and guests greeted with applause Comrades Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Biryukova, Dobrynin and Nikonov. The deputies continued to discuss the draft plan of the socioeconomic development of the country and its budget for the 2d year of the 5-year plan period. Speakers in the debate on this question, the first on the agenda of this session, were Comrades Nazirov, an operator of the Nefteorgsintez production association of Ferghana in Uzbekistan; (Berdzinishvili), a sculptor from Georgia; Mamedova, a teacher from Azerbaijan; Busygin, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry; Kiselev, second secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee; and other deputies. Proposing the acceptance of the program of the socioeconomic development of the country for 1987, they emphasized that this program provides for a harmonious combination of principles based on territories and branches of industry in the development of the economy and a growth of the contribution of the republics, krays and oblasts in consolidating the united national-economic complex of the country. The debate in the Soviet of Nationalities will continue until 1400. At 1500 the discussion of the country's plan and budget for next year will be renewed in the other chamber of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- the Soviet of the Union.

IZVESTIYA ON SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM180859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chaired by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin 14 November.

Questions concerning the holding of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, were examined.

Proposals on the agenda and order of work for the session of the country's supreme organ of state power were discussed and approved.

There was scrutiny of the question of the completion of work by the Plan and Budget Commissions and other permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the preliminary examination of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1987 and the progress of plan fulfillment in 1986, the USSR State Budget for 1987, and the report on budget implementation in 1985. N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, delivered a report on instructions from the permanent commissions of the chambers.

There was an examination of a report by the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the completion of work on the preliminary examination of materials on the report on the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee. V.P. Mironov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commission, spoke on this question at the session.

A report from the Legislative Proposals Commissions on the draft USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity was also heard; it was delivered by A.A. Titarenko, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission. It was resolved to submit this draft law for examination by the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The session discussed the question of submitting Presidium decrees adopted in the period between the Fifth and Sixth Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The presidium examined the question of the ratification of the Convention on Prompt Notification of Nuclear Accidents and the convention on Assistance in the Event of a Nuclear Accident or Emergency Radiation Situation, signed in Vienna 26 September 1986.

On instructions from the USSR Government, which submitted these conventions for ratification, a report was read by B. Ye Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The following took part in the debate: V.S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister; and L.M. Voronin, USSR deputy minister of nuclear power industry.

The report and the speeches by participants in the session described in detail the conventions and their importance for the development of cooperation between states in such a vitally important and promising sphere as the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy.

Attention was drawn to the fact that, in the course of the elaboration of the conventions, the Soviet side acted purposefully and flexibly, taking into account the positions and concerns of other countries. The readiness the Soviet Union expressed during the talks to notify all cases of nuclear accidents, including accidents at military installations, involving nuclear weapons, and in the course of nuclear tests, was recently confirmed by specific actions in the spirit of the Convention on Prompt Notification.

The conclusion of these agreements is also essential for the establishment of confidence, and vividly confirms the real opportunity for reaching agreements affecting safety questions. The Soviet Union believes that the steps taken in the IAEA, including the elaboration of the conventions in question, constitute an important landmark along the path toward ensuring the reliability of nuclear energy on an international scale.

It was noted that it is necessary to enhance the role of the IAEA and also of the United Nations and its specialized institutions like the WHO, UNESCO, and the Environment Program, in the work to ensure the stable and safe utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Summing up the results of the exchange of opinions which had taken place, A.A. Gromyko emphasized in particular the broad support encountered in the world by the proposals, put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the creation of an international system for the safe development of the nuclear power industry on the basis of close cooperation between all countries engaged in the nuclear power industry. The fundamental elements of such a system were indeed elaborated at the special session of the IAEA General Conference held in September. We are grateful to all countries and international organizations which took part in it for the efforts they made. The preparation of two international conventions by the IAEA within such a brief period offers a convincing example that states can jointly seek and find solutions to complex problems in which politics and economics and the scientific, technical, and humanitarian aspects are often intertwined. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything within its power to implement the program, put forward by us, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere. The system for the safe development of the nuclear power industry also can and must become a weighty contribution to the cause of ensuring universal security.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unanimously ratified the Convention on Prompt Notification of Nuclear Accidents and the Convention on Assistance in the Event of a Nuclear Accident or Emergency Radiation Situation.

Comrades. D.A. Kunayev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, and Yu.F. Solovyev took part in the discussion of questions on the agenda.

Nuclear Convention Decree

PM171429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Ratification of the Convention on Prompt Notification of Nuclear Accidents and the Convention on Assistance in the Event of Nuclear Accident or Emergency Radiation Situation"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

The Convention on Prompt Notification of Nuclear Accidents and the Convention on Assistance in the Event of Nuclear Accident or Emergency Radiation Situation, signed on behalf of the USSR in Vienna 26 September 1986 and submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for ratification, are hereby ratified subject to the following reservation:

"The USSR will not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 11 (Paragraph 2) of the Convention on Prompt Warning of Nuclear Accidents and by Article 13 (Paragraph 2) of the Convention on Assistance in the Event of Nuclear Accident or Emergency Radiation Situation, which make provision for the submission of a dispute between participating states to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice at any side's request, and declares that consent by all sides is necessary in every individual case for the submission of any international dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Moscow, the Kremlin, 14 November 1986

CPSU'S YELTSIN INTERVIEWED ON RESTRUCTURING

AU131227 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 86 p 6

[Interview given by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU City Committee, to the NOVOSTI news agency, Prague RUDE PRAVO, and Bratislava PRAVDA: "About Restructuring Under the Conditions of Moscow" -- place and date of interview not specified; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Comrade Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU City Committee, gave an interview to NOVOSTI, RUDE PRAVDO, and PRAVDA in which he discussed current problems concerning the restructuring of Soviet society under the specific conditions of the Soviet capital and the exacting tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development as mapped out by the CPSU Central Committee session of last April and further elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

[Question] Which problems in the life of the Soviet capital in the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan do you consider to be of the greatest importance and relevance? What measures have been adopted for their accelerated solution?

[Yeltsin] I would say that the 12th 5-Year Plan is characterized by the special atmosphere of this period. At the 27th CPSU Congress Soviet communists spoke in a frank and principled fashion about urgent problems. The congress adopted strategic decisions of key importance aimed at bringing about profound economic and social transformations in the life of the country. It critically assessed the preceding period in the life of our society and candidly and honestly discussed mistakes and shortcomings. But the main thing was that it mapped out the line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country.

All that is happening in our country today is, in our opinion, of tremendous importance for enhancing the strength and cohesion of all states of the socialist community. And, today more than ever before, the dynamism of the economic and social development of the world socialist system influences the fortunes of the world and social progress. The forms of cooperation among CEMA member-countries, aimed at a future in peace, are being developed and filled with new content.

Transforming swords into ploughshares, that is an ancient longing of mankind. Now, at a sharp turning point in the history of civilization on Earth, an exceptional chance has appeared to realize this ancient dream. The road to this has been opened up by the Soviet peace proposals, by the realistic program of liquidating nuclear and chemical weapons on Earth until the year 2000 and of preventing the militarization of space. This program was discussed, inter alia, by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his recent interview for RUDE PRAVO.

The communists of Moscow focus their attention primarily on the solution of the most burning problems in the life of the capital. What are these problems? I must say, first of all, that we are not satisfied with the results of the socioeconomic development of Moscow in the preceding years. The city party committee has drawn attention to great disproportions and shortcomings in the infrastructure of the city.

The tasks of the 5-year plan with respect to the construction of apartments, hospitals, and service facilities remained unfulfilled. The urgent problem of improving the housing conditions of Muscovites and of placing their children in nurseries and kindergartens persists.

Transport, too, remains a big problem. The volume of communications under construction is not increasing. The speed of subway construction does not tally with today's needs. There exist unresolved problems in environmental protection and health care. All of this has had a negative impact on the balanced and proportionate economic, social, and urbanistic development of Moscow. In implementing the strategy of acceleration in the current 5-year plan, the people of Moscow are to increase industrial production 19 percent. This is 1.6 times more than in the preceding 5-year period. Labor productivity in industry is to increase 21.5 percent.

The greatest contribution to accelerating industrial production is to be made by a rapid growth in labor productivity based on a broad application of the results of scientific and technical progress, a fundamental renewal of capital assets, improved organization of technological processes, and on a radical reduction in the share of manual work.

[Question] One of the tasks formulated on the national scale is to devote far greater attention to the reconstruction of existing facilities and to a more rapid renewal of the machine pool....

[Yeltsin] The goal that we have set for Moscow in this respect is to renew every year between 12 and 15 percent of the active part of production assets. By the end of the 5-year plan, the share of manual work should be reduced by a full 20 percent. More than 3,000 fully mechanized, automated, and semiautomated production lines, a formidable number of robot-equipped complexes, and installations equipped with numerical, computerized control of new, economical, and progressive technological processes and mechanical devices will be put into operation. The manpower situation in material production is to be reexamined with the aim of reducing the number of employees. Manpower set free in this way will be transferred to the service sector.

Another important item in our plans is a 25 percent increase in the volume of construction and assembly work. A special place in these kplans is occupied by a comprehensive reconstruction of the center of Moscow and by the completion of its infrastructure.

Fundamental measures also concern the accelerated construction of the transport network. The volume of passenger traffic in the city will increase almost 10 percent. A total of 45 km of subway routes are to be put into operation; by the end of the century, the subway network should reach a length of 360 km. A total of 16.5 million square meters of housing area are to be handed over to their users. The number of schools to be built is 1.4 times higher than in the preceding 5-year plan. The task has been set to comprehensively resolve the problem of nurseries and kindergartens. The volume of investments in health care will increase more than 1.5 fold. More than 2,000 stores, coffee shops, canteens, and other service facilities are to be put into operation. There will be a substantial increase in the volume of services rendered to the population. We also foresee the development of social services within the framework of enterprises.

It was only after considering all possible variants that we approached the drawing up of the plan. We literally struggled for each tenth of a percent of growth. In keeping with the requirement contained in a resolution of the Moscow CPSU City Committee, we uncovered untapped reserves permitting a further 0.5 percent increase in the volume of production and in labor productivity. [paragraph continues]

The set targets are demanding, but on the other hand we regard them as the minimal program. Such are the demands of the June session of our party's Central Committee.

[Question] Which basic problems must be resolved in order to ensure a successful fulfillment of these plans?

[Yeltsin] First of all, we must achieve on a priority basis labor productivity growth in all branches of the city's economy. The tasks of the 5-year plan must be fulfilled and overfulfilled with a smaller number of employees. In the course of the 5-year plan we must make ends meet with the existing manpower potential.

The manpower problem was the subject of a sharp debate also at the 19 July session of the Moscow CPSU City Committee. What is the gist of the problem? Under the conditions of Moscow, a more efficient use of manpower resources is the key issue. The problem has not emerged overnight. In the course of the preceding three 5-year plans, there was an uninterrrupted inflow of manpower to Moscow, which, as is now becoming apparent, is not easy to bring to a halt. In those 15 years, more than 700,000 people came to work in Moscow from other cities.

This was the reason why, toward the end of 1985, the city's population as defined in the general plan for Moscow's development was 1.2 million larger than planned, and the development of the social infrastructure was seriously lagging behind the norm indexes. The size of Moscow's population is the main index in working out the plans. Today we proceed from the estimate that 9.1 million people will be living and working in the capital in 1990; and 9.5 million in the year 2000. If these indexes are adhered to the disproportions that are now evident in the city's infrastructure will be eliminated. First of all one must ensure the efficient use of manpower resources. In approving the regulation on socialist competition between municipal districts in the 12th 5-year period, the bureau of the party's city committee set adherence to the limits for the number of employees in enterprises and organizations in the district as one of the main criteria (of which there are seven). We are convinced that this will enable us to ascertain the exact number of working places required in all spheres in every municipal district, and to charge the party's district committees and executive committees of district soviets with the duty to consistently check on the measures for economizing manpower.

I would also like to mention another important task -- namely, ensuring a 12-15 percent annual renewal of the active part of basic assets. By doing this we will be able to step up the volume of new technology introduced in production to a level that is twice, and in certain districts even three times, the level during the past 5-year period. It is also important to improve the degree to which existing equipment is being used; and above all to increase the coefficient of shift intensity. The assessment [atestace] and rationalization of working places is of a fundamental importance.

The executive committee of the Moscow Soviet, the branch departments of the party's city committee, and the CPSU'S district committees and organizations of the Scientific-Technical Society and of the All-Union Society of Inventors, have all been involved in the search for a way to resolve these issues. Every enterprise and all the branches of the city's national economy have been striving to put the sphere of manpower in order since January 1986; they have been rewriting plans for the technical "retooling" of production and adopting measures to accelerate the assessment and rationalization of work places with a view to reducing the number of employees in production by at least 5 percent. One of the most important areas for accelerating scientific-technical progress in industry is the widescale mechanization and automation of production, together with the use of programmed lathes, machinery, and mechanisms, and standardized equipment modules, robotized complexes, and computer technology. [paragraph continues]

This task is of particular importance for Moscow because of the limited possibilities of extensively expanding production by means of new construction projects.

We already have a program for introducing automated systems, and technological complexes using robotized elements and microprocessors, into Moscow's enterprises in the period 1984-90. We are now directing the efforts of many specialists toward accomplishing specific tasks connected withteh introduction of highly efficient means of production automation into most industrial branches.

[Question] In this context, the issue of quality will surely not remain in the background?

[Yeltsin] Of course not. The most important task of party organizations and working collectives in associations and plants in the city is to realize the resolution adopted by the 27th CPSU congress on the radical improvement of technical standards and production quality.

In seeking new forms of organization we finally decided in favor of a program and special purpose [programove-cilovy] method of quality control. One practical outcome of this is the comprehensive city program, known as the Quality Program, drawn up for the 12th 5-year period. Today such programs exist in all enterprises producing the most important kinds of goods. I emphasize: every working collective has to defend its program in front of a commission of experts and in the presence of consumer representatives; and the program is approved only if it provides for an improvement in quality and approaches the best world standards.

Both city and district party committees and the CPSU'S basic organizations should ensure sufficient creative cooperation between branch, academic, and university-level scientific institutions; this should yield rich fruit quite soon. Regrettably, in the 11th 5-year period the time for completing scientific research projects and for realizing them in practice was prolonged by 12 percent; the economic effect per ruble of the costs invested for their realization in practice was 223 percent less. We have now formulated the task of substantially enhancing the overall efficacy of academic, branch, and university-level science.

This, of course is merely a part -- perhaps the least important part -- of the problems which are currently being worked on by the city party organization in the endeavor to find a solution. Recently the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and approved in principle the draft concept of Moscow's comprehensive socioeconomic development in the period up to the year 2000, which defines the basic orientation up to the year 2010. A recommendation was made to further elaborate the general plan for Moscow's development, bearing in mind that it must fully respect the present problems in the life of our capital and correspond to the uniform tasks connected with the natural development of the city and Moscow oblast.

This is a weighty, principled step. Its realization will help strengthen the capital's position in the country's economic, social, and scientific-technical development and also help deepen socialist economic integration.

[Question] How are Moscow's working people contributing to the search for new economic-organizational forms and to the discovery of reserves for improving production efficiency?

[Yeltsin] We will tackle the problem of increasing the volume of industrial production, as well as the city's socioeconomic problems, by speeding up the introduction of progressive economic methods -- methods that have been widely tested within the framework of economic experiments. By this I mean, for instance, the principle of economic accountability, self-financing, and covering costs by one's own effort, on the basis of economic initiative and economic responsibility for the final results of the working collectives.

Whereas in 1984 we had 30 enterprises working under these conditions, in 1986 half of all industrial plants in Moscow worked in this manner. In January 1987 all production units in the city will start using the new economic method. The Moscow enterprises managed by the Ministry of Chemical Engineering and by certain other ministries will be working according to the principle of expanded economic accountability, cost-covering, and self-financing, which will ensure the development of production and the solution of social needs by means of expanding rights and raising responsibility for the final results of work, according to the principle of every member of the collective having an interest in the adoption of higher plan tasks and in personally contributing toward increasing the state revenues.

The party's city committee pays close attention to developing the collective forms of labor organization and remuneration. By this I mean the brigade system, the brigades using the shift index coefficient (KPP) [koefficient pracovniho podilu]. This method is being successfully applied even in certain fraternal socialist countries. Currently it is being perfected, so that an increasing number of participants and larger units -- sectors, workshops, and whole productions -- can join the system of economic accountability relations. Analogous economic innovations exist in the services, in trade, in public catering, and in transport.

All this orients the working collectives and individual employees toward producing highly efficient work results. At the same time it plays a significant political role and helps ensure an objectively better control over the degree of work and consumption, and helps strengthen the principles of social justice.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is the place and role of party organizations in the process of restructuring the economic mechanism?

[Yeltsin] In the sphere of the economy and social construction [vystavba], the task of party committees and primary organizations is to translate the congress decisions into practical activity. Therefore, they must more profoundly affect the main, key trends of the restructuring of the economic mechanism. They must more objectively comprehend that process in all of its aspects and rid themselves of the previous stereotypes in thinking and practice, in analysis and assessment. They must comprehensively strengthen their links with the masses, study public opinion, not be afraid to consult people, not to make decisions on specific questions instead of the economic workers, as often happens, but be more demanding of them, increase their responsibility, using forms and methods of party work to develop initiative and creative affinity for work, and mold new economic thinking.

The success of this work depends on the cadres -- the economic and party cadres. An active process of renewal is underway among them. We have begun with ourselves, by assessing workers of the apparatus of the party committee, and reduced their number by almost 10 percent. We have introduced a new way of assessing the first secretaries of the CPSU municipal districts. Into the key sectors we are sending people who are competent and energetic, who not only realize the need for changes but, we hope, are also capable of carrying them through. The exchange of cadres has not finished. This process is not easy, but it is necessary. [paragraph continues]

We will not protect those who are not in step with the demands of the times, and even less those who oppose all things new. There is only one criterion for all promotions and transfers to other places: political and work qualities, ability, the actual successes of a worker, his relationship with people, his constant contact with communists and the working people.

The session of the CPSU Central Committee held last June pointed out the main theme that really must be tackled: the development of the primary organizations' activity and independence, and of communists' initiative and activity.

The party City Committee is following the work of the ministries' party organizations particularly closely. These party organizations should substantially contribute to molding the workers of these institutions, assert the modern approach to the solution of socioeconomic problems, inspire the workers to work in the new way, and to oppose ossification and stagnation with all vigor, so that they are capable of working out truly long-term plans on a scientific basis.

A demanding atmosphere of searching for and changing forms and methods of work can be created only by the joint efforts of all communists, by the all-round development of democracy within the party itself, by observing the principles of collective leadership at all levels, and by developing the flow of information [informovanost], criticism, self-criticism, control, and a responsible approach to work.

The party provides an example by its own principle mindedness and truth, and it calls on everyone to actively participate in the struggle for a new, qualitatively higher degree of development of our society. Realism, openness, the effort to fully activate the potential of socialism, of the people's possibilities, the human factor -- this is an approach that meets with general support in our country.

[Question] At the 27th CPSU Congress it was said that the organization of cooperation with the partner [druzebni] collectives in the socialist countries must be approached with more initiative, in a nontraditional manner, in a spirit of profound party-mindedness, and the Soviet working people must be more actively enlisted in this process. What has changed in Moscow in that respect?

[Yeltsin] Dozens of Moscow enterprises have friendly working ties with colleagues from the fraternal countries. For example the P.A. Babayev and Bolshevik Chocolate Works, the Second Bus Depot, the Gidroproject scientific research institute, the Ilich Locomotive Depot, the Sokolniki Railroad Car Repair Plant, the Pervomayskiy department store; and collectives in many other industrial, scientific, construction, transportation, and trade organizations have such ties with Czechoslovak friends.

In recent years, contacts among work collectives have been oriented in particular toward studying mutual experience acquired from the work of party, trade union, and youth organizations, toward including advanced equipment and technologies in enterprises, toward assimilating progressive work methods through exchanging groups of experts and leading production workers. Collectives have regularly assessed the results of the international socialist competition among partners, and the primary organizations of our friendship society have been active. All that has helped to consolidate further the relations of unshakable brotherhood among our parties, countries, and nations, and also to resolve production tasks. This kind of work is also continuing at present.

Our subway builders are a good example. The fruits of their cooperation are significant and obvious -- they are the Prague station of Moscow's subway and, on the other hand, the many projects of the Prague subway. At the same time, the friendly relations between individual collectives have often led -- let us say it openly -- to mutual paths that were of a getting-to-know-each-other nature rather than a working character.

It is pleasing that today our cooperation is marked by the mutual utilization and enrichment of work experience in all spheres of life. In light of the current tasks contained in the resolutions of the 27th CPSU and 17th CPCZ Congresses and the economic summit of the CEMA member-states, there is to be further important progress in the next few years in the development of socialist integration, and in deepening it on the basis of broad cooperation and specialization of production. The realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Development of the CEMA Member-States Up to the Year 2000 is of fundamental importance. The sphere of the utilization of common potential is so broad and the forms of cooperation can be so diverse that one simply cannot do without the mutual exchange of progressive experience. In my view, the cooperation between our capitals, among the work collectives of their enterprises and organizations, must concentrate on the solution of these problems.

That is why the creation of work ties, and of concrete production and scientific-technical ties between partner enterprises, the setting up of joint ventures, scientific-production associations, and contractual cooperation is acquiring particular importance at present.

Recently, a new type of common scientific-production collectives has come into being. The Soviet-Czechoslovak ROBOT association, which has its headquarters in Presov, is an example. The Muscovites there are not only guests, but active participants in a great and important project. The Moscow Krasnyi Proletariy enterprise has become a part of a Soviet-Bulgarian association which makes machine tools. In this way we are able to make faster progress, solve our common problems faster, and make use of the existing economic potential to greater effect. All this will actively help to further strengthen Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation, and strengthen the socialist community as a whole.

Perfecting socialism, achieving a qualitatively new level of its development, strengthening its international authority and positions in the world further -- this is our common cause, the common duty of the communists of the fraternal countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS CHERNOBYL REACTOR WORK COMPLETED

PM171513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by PRAVDA "team" at Chernobyl AES V. Gubarev, O. Gusev, O. Ignatyev, N. Larionova, M. Odinets, and I. Tikhomirov: "Steps of Safety. The Total Isolation of the Damaged Chernobyl AES Power Unit Has Been Completed" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The construction of the sarcophagus has been completed. The destroyed reactor of the No. 4 power unit has been reliably isolated. In order to appreciate the significance of this accomplishment today, it is necessary to recall the events involving the elimination of the consequences of the accident, events which occurred here, at the Chernobyl AES site, over the last few months.

Back in May all the specialists unanimously agreed: It was first and foremost necessary to eliminate the danger stemming from the gaping crater at the No. 4 power unit. [paragraph continues]

It was necessary to neutralize as quickly as possible the atom that had slipped its harness. Never before had anyone had to perform work on such a vast scale under unprecedentedly difficult conditions.

In June, when we arrived at the power station, the impressive metal sections meant for the construction of the future sarcophagus could already be seen somewhat to the right and not far from the deserted construction site of the No. 5 and 6 power units.

The sarcophagus is not just an assembly of metal sections stacked one on top of another, with concrete poured over them. It is a complex engineering structure. And how many other and equally important jobs had to be done simultaneously!

It was necessary to decontaminate the territory around the power station and to reinforce the cooling pond dike, in which 40,000 cubic meters of rock alone had to be incorporated.

It was necessary to install more than 100 filters, build new floating barriers [glukhiye pontony], and create a storage reservoir all along the perimeter of the 2-km canal.

It was necessary to commission nuclear fuel waste storage facilities consisting of a complex of premises fitted with a large range of instruments.

The construction of the sarcophagus had to begin with the creation of a "cushion" beneath the reactor and the construction of partitions in the AES machine hall to separate the No. 3 power unit from No. 4, and No. 2 from No. 3.

Why was it necessary to create a "cushion" beneath the NO. 4 power unit in the first place? Back in May Academician Ye. Velikhov said: "The reactor is damaged. Its heart, the red-hot active part, seems to be 'suspended.' We have covered the reactor from above with layers of sand, lead, boron, and clay, and this places an additional great weight on the structure. How will the reactor's red-hot crystal behave? Will it be successfully secured, or will it sink into the earth? We are facing a very complex situation. It is necessary to access the situation with the utmost accuracy and make the only correct decision, ruling out the slightest of errors."

The specialists, both practitioners and scientists, drew the conclusion that it was necessary to construct an additional concrete "cushion" beneath the reactor. We were there on the eve of the completion of work and saw how the 400 miners, who had come to Chernobyl from the Moscow and Donbass coal fields, were working. It was they who dug a 136-meter tunnel leading to the foundations of the No. 4 power unit and extracted hundreds of cubic meters of soil from beneath the reactor slab.

That is how the bottom of the sarcophagus was created. This was accompanied by the simultaneous elaboration and implementation of a plan for the erection of one of the sides of the sarcophagus -- a dividing wall cutting through the entire structure of the building from top to bottom so as to isolate the undamaged part of the power station from radiation and contamination. Assembled from reinforced blocks clad in lead sheet and filled with concrete, the wall isolated with a high degree of reliability the destroyed No. 4 power unit from the No. 3 unit where, just as in the first two units, it became possible to start decontamination work.

Preparatory work was progressing in parallel on the foundations for the creation of a wall to seal the destroyed part of No. 4 power unit structure. [paragraph continues]

An idea of the scale of this preparatory work can be obtained from the fact that each of the three concrete plants which were erected not far from the AES could have met the daily requirements for concrete used in the construction of a major GES.

The work was assigned to the collective of No. 605 Construction Administration. "Initially," its chief I. Dudorov told us, "some of our comrades had to work inside the zone of enhanced radiation 'barrage,' and naturally their daily work shifty lasted not 8 hours but just a few minutes, according to safety rules. But the work cycle had to be kept up continuously, and we organized a special rota, something like a 'continuous interaction relay,' rigorously observing the swift change of people and equipment."

In the second half of July the workers from No. 605 Construction Administration poured the first cubic meters of concrete around the destroyed reactor wall.

When the main concrete terrace was completed it became possible to start moving on to the installation of vertical blocks. The height of the sarcophagus was planned at 61 meters!

Automatic pumps were installed to ensure on around-the-clock flow of liquid concrete into the openings of the reinforced structures on the concrete terrace. Concrete mixer trucks fed them according to a strict schedule. At that stage it also became necessary to overcome newly-emerged complications involving radiation. One fleet of vehicles collected concrete from the plant and, a few kilometers away from the power station, it was reloaded into another fleet of mixers which were on permanent duty at the AES. In this way the best possible radiation conditions were maintained in the vicinity of the concrete plants.

By the end of September the sarcophagus wall had risen in giant 12-meter steps to its planned 60-meter height. The work at all states of assembly demanded utmost precision, because the installation had to be done without anything being touched by human hands. Television camera lenses followed the progress of installation, but there were none of the usual contacts making it possible to get closer, check, and correct. Everything depended on the skills of crane operators and the coordination of their actions with controllers who transmitted all necessary orders by radio.

The installation of the cascade's first step presented the greatest complexity. Once it was completed, the thick concrete layer offered the construction workers protection against radiation.

In the process of constructing the sarcophagus the installation workers drilled the interior barriers and power unit walls for balanced ventilation. The nuclear fuel concealed inside the thick concrete is now constantly under unflagging monitoring, since the ventilation system incorporates dosimetry instruments and powerful filters trapping even the tiniest particles of radioactive dust.

When the last cubic meter of concrete was poured inside the body of the sarcophagus "cascade," the time had come for another very complex operation -- the sealing of the No. 4 power unit. At the first stage it was necessary to raise to a height of 58 meters a steel frame weighing 165 metric tons to provide a base for large-diameter pipes. This task was assigned to specialists from the "Energospetsmontazh" Association.

"We had to find a solution totally without precedent in world practice," we were told by the association's chief engineer V. Andrianov. "For example, how were we to install the roof supports so they could bear the super-heavyweight metal structures? Complex questions, and we had no margin for error in their solution."

Soon the installation workers laid the last pipe on the damaged power unit, putting the reactor hall under reliable cover. The concreting of the sarcophagus roof started immediately.

Now the destroyed No. 4 power unit at Chernobyl AES has been entombed forever inside a thick ferroconcrete crypt. The most crucial stage in eliminating the consequences of accident has been completed.

All of us Soviet people pay homage to the selflessness, courage, and heroism of those who healed the wound inflicted on the country in those unusually difficult months.

The most complex period is now part of history, but the Chernobyl tragedy must not be consigned to oblivion. The time is coming to interpret the lessons of Chernobyl.

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 November carries in its First Edition on page 1 a report on the production conference held at the CPSU Central Committee on 14 November. Comparison of the PRAVDA report with the Moscow TASS International version published in the 14 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 5, reveals the following variations:

In addition to the names listed in the TASS report, PRAVDA notes that the conference was also attended by "Yu. P. Batalin, G.G. Vedernikov, L.A. Voronin, V.K. Gusev, Yu. D. Maslyukov, and I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

TV COOPERATES WITH FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS

LD130658 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS -- The State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee of the USSR cooperates with 149 organizations from 121 countries. Forms of cooperation include exchanges with socialist countries free of charge, the preparation of joint programmes, assistance for shooting teams, the filming of TV topics at the request of foreign partners, exchange of staff members.

Every day central television transmits its programmes for an average of 150.1 hours. Fifteen per cent of materials [are from] other countries, including TV films, concerts, plays and sports. Such programmes as "TV Travellers' club", "International Panorama," "In the Animal Kingdom" (for two evenings early next year the programme on animals will be devoted to the BBC's "Safari of the World" about the life of rare animals) and others, use material bought by or exchanged with Soviet partners. Most of this 15 per cent is about events taking place in the Soviet Union -- the forum of intervision member-countries in Moscow (once a year), international TV festivals: on folk art "Raduga" (once every two years), "Man and Sea" in Riga (once every three years). Both will telecast in 1987.

Interest in the life of other peoples, their culture, art, economic development, and interest in finding solutions to social problems, is sharply growing.

Increasingly popular are TV link-ups as the most lively form of communication. The next one will take place in November between New Delhi and Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, on the subject: "Culture, Traditions and Contemporaneity". Negotiations are continuing over the Moscow-Tokyo TV bridge; and there are more and more joint productions.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF FARMING SPECIALIST

PM131357 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Nov 86 p 4

[Obituary of N.P. Aleksandrov]

[Excerpts] Soviet agricultural science has suffered a grave loss. After a protracted illness Nikolay Pavlovich Aleksandrov, eminent scientist and organizer of science, doctor of economic sciences, professor, full member of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and CPSU member since 1943, died 8 November 1986. [Passage omitted]

V.P. Nikonov, V.S. Murakhovskiy, V.A. Karlov, I.I. Skiba, V.P. Mozhin, A.I. Iyevlev, A.A. Nikonov, I.S. Shatilov, V.I. Nazarenko, V.R. Boyev, S.S. Sergeyev, and M.I. Sinyukov.

CSA CITES STOCKBREEDING, MILK PRODUCTION DATA

LD120431 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The first month of wintering-over of cattle has passed. Data obtained by the USSR Central Statistical Administration shows that stockbreeding is developing steadily and a good rate of growth in production is being maintained. During November, 5 percent more milk and 8 percent more livestock and poultry were purchased in the country than at the same time last year.

CSA NOTES COTTON HARVESTING STATISTICS

Uzbek Harvest Behind Schedule

LD171137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Farmers in Surkhan Darya Oblast in Uzbekistan, have begun picking cotton on their enhanced pledges account and 510,000 metric tons of raw cotton have already reached the store houses. Most of it is of fine fiber varieties. But cotton growers in other oblasts in the republic must improve their performance because schedules for raw cotton procurement are not being met. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures 8 million metric tons of cotton have been laid in around the country as a whole. That is 89 percent of the annual plan.

Farms in Azerbaijan have fulfilled their tasks. The plan for laying in vegetables has been 96 percent fulfilled. Farms in Georgia and Turkmenistan are lagging behind.

Tajikistan Cotton Statistics

LD171417 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Today Tajikistan's farmers began selling cotton to the state on account of enhanced pledges. According to the Central Statistical Administration, since the beginning of the harvest the Republic's procurement points hve received 911,000 metric tons of raw product. Cotton of especially valuable, fine-fiber varieties represents one third of the gathered yield -- 300,000 metric tons. The gathering of the crop is continuing. At the same time the land workers are plowing up fallows on the cleared areas, already preparing land for the next crop.

LEADERS CONTINUE TO SEND GOSR CONGRATULATIONS

Syria's Asad Sends Greetings

PM121123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Cable of congratulations sent to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it gives me pleasure to send you and to the friendly Soviet people cordial greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the Syrian people and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was a great event in the life of your country and the beginning of the great victories and achievements that have been scored in the Soviet Union. Moreover, the Great October Socialist Revolution has always been an asset and a source of assistance to the peoples of the world who struggle for freedom, independence, justice, and peace.

The current relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union have proved to be beneficial to both peoples and in the interest of struggle for peace and justice in the Middle East and the world. These relations have also proved that the Soviet Union is a sincere and reliable friend.

I take this opportunity to reiterate my confidence that relations between our two countries which were enshrined in the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty will be further strengthened and promoted.

Please accept my best wishes for your happiness and good health and for the further flourishing and great achievements and victories of the Soviet people.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Bulgarian Leaders' Greetings

PM101005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the fraternal Soviet people, and you personally most cordial greetings on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Having triumphed in the name of social justice, construction, and peace, the October Revolution was an event of epochal importance, which determined the general direction and basic tendencies of world development and fundamentally changed its image. Under the leadership of Lenin's party, born in October, the first socialist country passed through harsh tests and achieved great victories and immense successes in socialist construction, and turned into the vanguard of social and human progress.

The Soviet working people are marking the anniversary of the Great October in a new situation, created by the spirit and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. According to its character, scope, and revolutionary significance, the course for accelerating socioeconomic development and decisively reconstructing all areas of social life, and the innovative and dynamic activity of the CPSU Central Committee represent a worthy continuation of the cause of October and a creative development of Marxism-Leninism's theory and practice.

Firmly loyal to October's ideas today the USSR is an invincible support of the peoples in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive designs and actions, and to protect peace, prevent nuclear death, and save mankind.

We highly value the large-scope initiatives and bold and constructive proposals of the USSR linked with the solution of the problem of progressing toward a nuclear-free epoch in human history as a bright example of new political thought and a wise and responsible attitude by the USSR leadership toward the cardinal international problems.

An inseparable unit of the socialist community, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will further actively contribute to implementing the peaceful strategy of socialism, achieving nuclear disarmament, and preventing the militarization of space, as well as to improving the international situation.

On the day of the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution we stress again that the great importance of the USSR example and experience for modern socialist Bulgaria, and express great satisfaction with the development and high maturity of Bulgarian-USSR relations. Prompted by the indestructible, ancient friendship between our peoples, strengthened by the fraternal alliance between the BCP and the CPSU, Bulgarian-USSR relations are now being enriched by new progressive forms of cooperation. We are convinced that the implementation of the congress' decisions by our two parties will be a substantial contribution to further deepening comprehensive cooperation and coming together for the benefit of our people, and in the interest of real socialism.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, all Soviet Communists, and the fraternal Soviet people new and great successes in putting into effect the course of the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating the USSR socioeconomic development and the struggle for peace, security and social progress throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

PRC Leaders' Greetings

PM101055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Telegram of congratulations to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, from Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on 6 November]

[Text] To A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the 69th GOSR anniversary, on behalf of the PRC NPC Standing Committee, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people, we send our cordial congratulations and best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people.

China and the Soviet Union are two neighboring socialist countries. The Chinese people always nurture feelings of friendship towards the Soviet people and sincerely strive for substantial improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations. Thanks to the mutual efforts of both sides, ties and contacts between our countries in some areas have widened in recent years. Trade and economic relations have acquired a swifter development. We are deeply convinced that making practical steps to eliminate obstacles with the aim of normalizing the relations between the two countries and establishing friendly, good-neighborly relations between our countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence -- all this would correspond to the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples, and would promote the cause of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

We wish you further successes in the cause of accelerating economic development of the country and raising the living standards of the people.

Li Xiannian, PRC president

Peng Zhen, chairman of the PRC Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee

Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the PRC State Council

SOKOLOV, OTHERS SIGN WAR VETERAN'S OBITUARY

PM041311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of Colonel General M.D. Solomatin]

[Excerpts] Colonel General Mikhail Dmitriyevich Solomatin, retired, a participant in the civil war and the Great Patriotic War has died in his 92d year after a short illness. [passage omitted] During the Great Patriotic War M.D. Solomatin commanded a tank brigade, a mechanized corps, a tank army, and subsequently he headed the staff of the armored and mechanized troops of the Soviet Army. [passage omitted]

Signed: S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, I.N. Shkadov, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, D.A. Grinkevich, V.N. Konchits, O.A. Losik, A.L. Getman, I.I. Gusakovskiy, D.D. Lelyushenko, and A.S. Gudkov.